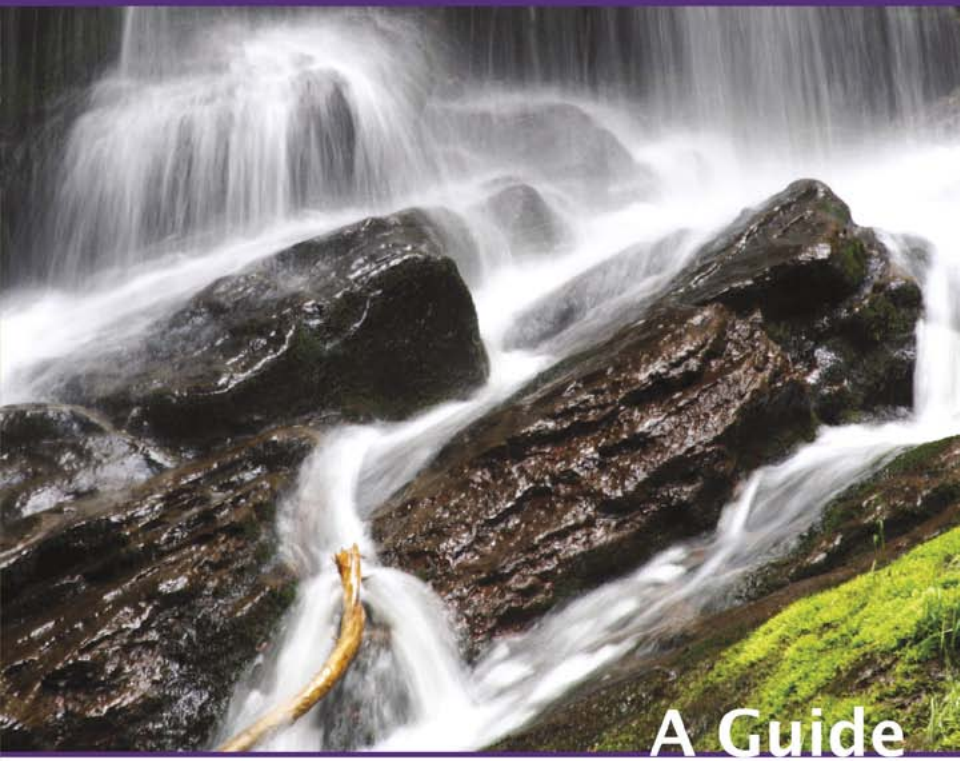

A Guide
WATERFALLS of New Brunswick

Nicholas Guitard

Also by Nicholas Guitard

Waterfalls of New Brunswick

WATERFALLS OF NEW BRUNSWICK

A Guide

NICHOLAS GUITARD

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Dedicated to Marlaine, Sarah, Eammon, and Liam
for their love and support

I took the one less traveled by,
And that has made all the difference.
— Robert Frost, “The Road Not Taken”

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Foreword

Glistening, reflecting, flowing, gurgling, gushing — water! It is all around us, but nowhere is it more impressive than when it tumbles down as a waterfall. Waterfalls are an elusive target: frozen in winter, a torrent in spring, a mere trickle in late summer, and carpeted with leaves in all their colourful glory in fall. What a subject of study! While the mention of waterfalls may lead the reader to think of far-away locales, such as the Iguaçu or Victoria Falls, spectacular waterfalls are much closer to home. We do not even have to travel as far as Niagara or British Columbia's Takakkaw Falls to experience stunning waterfalls. New Brunswick features an amazing variety, for the casual visitor and the jaded traveller alike, right here at home.

We received our first introduction to New Brunswick waterfalls soon after moving to the east. It will be of little surprise that they were of the "touristy" kind, in the form of the Reversing Rapids in Saint John. This first — and, admittedly, somewhat disappointing — experience was soon augmented by Third Vault Falls in Fundy National Park and Hays Falls along the old Maliseet Trail. The latter was a somewhat ill-fated walk that involved a disappearing trail but also the sighting of a cow moose, standing belly deep in water and feeding on veggies. From that point on, waterfalls have provided us with one of the reasons for hiking New Brunswick's trails.

Waterfalls of New Brunswick: A Guide gives detailed driving directions, GPS coordinates, and map readings so that you can find and experience first-hand all the splendour of moving water. The many photographs and practical information regarding the type of each waterfall, its height, and its source make it easy to choose the falls you want to see on a given day in New Brunswick's great outdoors.

Over the years, we have visited a good number of waterfalls, and to our delight, all of them have found their way into the pages of this guide. One of our favourite hiking areas is the Restigouche Uplands in northern New Brunswick. Wild

— at least as wild as any area in a populated province can be — forested and hilly, it is a perfect place for waterfalls to exist. Very few sites in that region are easily accessible, but one is: Williams Falls. It is one of our favourite waterfalls. Located in Mount Carleton Provincial Park, just north of Nictau Lake, Williams Falls is no more than a few minutes' walk from the road. There is even a viewing platform opposite the falls, from which the spectacle of the water splashing over a slanted rock into the pool below can be observed.

In the same region but more to the south is Maggies Falls. We found out about this waterfall by accident in some consultant's report from the early 1990s. The walk to the falls on a wide private dirt road is not exactly exciting. The falls, however, is a different story altogether. As the Odellach River turns a corner, it hugs the cliffs in the fashion favoured by Grand Canyon creeks and waterfalls, and then tumbles down in a narrow stream; it then widens, reaches a pool, and continues cascading down the many ledges in its rocky bed. This is Marianne's favourite falls and we definitely recommend spending some time here. We certainly agree with the author's description of this place as a little paradise.

Fall Brook Falls in York County, another special falls, is tucked away in the middle of nowhere. One drives miles and miles of dirt road on private land before reaching the inconspicuous beginning of the trail. It leads steeply down to the river, and then clings to the sides of cliffs before reaching the falls, which is among the highest in New Brunswick. Fall Brook Falls is truly spectacular, particularly in late spring when massive quantities of water tumble over the edge of the cliffs and splash down onto rock, before eventually joining the Southwest Miramichi River that lazily meanders through the dense forest.

Another image in the book that conjured up fond memories is a picture of the Third Vault Falls in Fundy National Park. Many years ago, we were on a two-day backpacking trip that led along the Upper Salmon River. On the last stretch, we did not have the benefit of an established trail, so we "simply" followed the Third Vault Brook upstream, scrambling around the many obstacles in the form of dead trees; a task that forced us halfway up the steep moss-covered slope on which our feet sank into the ground, sometimes down to our knees. With backpacks on our backs, progress was laborious and excruciatingly slow. It is not hard to imagine how we enjoyed a

splash of cool water and a refreshing drink from the Third Vault Falls. This was truly a feast for the body and the soul.

Dunbar Falls near Fredericton is very easy to reach from the road to Miramichi. Visitors can observe not just the spectacle of the actual falls, which is breathtakingly wide, but also the run of the water as it emerges from the falls, rushing past rock and carrying with it leaves and other natural debris. The short hiking trail follows Dunbar Stream all the way to the highway.

We have lately learned that a waterfall, in all of its glory, is not necessarily your friend. We were on a three-day canoeing trip on the St. Croix River system, a one-way trip that involved two portages. One portage was short and unremarkable, while the other was necessary to get around Mud Stream Falls near Forest City. We had heard from an informed local that it would be advisable to keep to the left at all times until we reached the falls. We soon heard the roar of the falls, and doubled our caution. To make a long story short, we approached the head of the falls with utmost caution, until we found a small rock in the water at which our future would be decided: keep to the left of it, and we would reach the confines of a tiny bay, just large enough to slide in a canoe (also the beginning of the portage); keep to its right, and the rushing water would tumble the canoe down the falls. We did manage to keep to the left and take the canoe on the portage that stretched more than 1 km (half a mile), first on a narrow path through the woods, later on a wider woods road. However, sometimes we both wondered if taking the quick way out and steering to the right would not have been less painful.

Whether you drive, bike, walk, canoe, or kayak to get to them, waterfalls are an awe-inspiring force of nature that will provide lasting memories. This book will help you to find and experience the many waterfalls of the province of New Brunswick. Enjoy!

Marianne Eiselt
H.A. Eiselt

Preface

From the beginning of taking the path less travelled, it has always been my intention to share my knowledge and photographs of New Brunswick's wonderful waterfall treasures. The thought of visiting and photographing waterfalls, and then storing the pictures away on a computer for my personal use, seemed like such a covetous thing. Prior to developing my waterfall website, www.waterfallsnewbrunswick.ca, and again, during the research and writing of my first book, *Waterfalls of New Brunswick*, I was asked countless times if a definitive guide to New Brunswick waterfalls exists. My reply was always the same: I had yet to find any source beyond my own site that provided adequate information about the nature and location of our waterfalls. I was amazed to discover during my research that there was not one single publication dedicated to New Brunswick waterfalls. Don't get me wrong: there is plenty of information — it just hasn't been collected for general use. On a local level, New Brunswickers are aware of their own favourite sites, but they needed someone with an inquisitive mind and the energy to ask them where these are. Equally amazing was my discovery that New Brunswick has such an abundance of waterfalls. The idea for a guidebook was born, and within a space of a year, I found myself writing a second book on waterfalls. Thus, I continue on this path of discovery, the path less travelled.

Beyond the physical beauty of the waterfalls are the stories. Every waterfall I have visited has involved a chance meeting with people and animals, or a mishap that will be forever part of my own waterfalling story. Like the day I lost my Garmin GPS in the brook just above Gagne Falls in Madawaska County and had to hike out from the falls without GPS coordinates or a trail to follow. I learned a lesson: bring along marking tape. Then there was the rope that broke as I rappelled down the loose slate rock to the base of Millstream Falls in Gloucester County. The lesson I learned that day was, understand the area and

carry in extra rope. Another time, it was meeting Kevin Dixon and his children near what I thought were Memel Creek Falls. Kevin was nice enough to let me know that what I had just photographed was Sawmill Creek Falls and to give me directions to Memel Creek.

There were epic days where I visited eight waterfalls in one day, leaving home just after sunrise and returning well after dark. There was, for example, the 14 km (8.7 mi) hike to Laverty, Third Vault, and Forty Five River Falls. A real treat was an evening I spent with Bill Miller on his much-loved Tobique River. Watching the sunset turn to red and then to shades of blue, being regaled with folklore, and enjoying a sip of whiskey after a long day of photographing waterfalls — this is one of my best waterfalling memories. A near disaster was following my friend Jason Bennett up along the Falls of Mary Pitcher. Jason has the ability to cover long distances with his stride. I tried to keep pace on this particular outing, only to find myself slipping on a rock and falling, ever so slowly, backward into a shallow pool. Jason turned and grabbed my camera bag, allowing me to continue to flounder — a true photographer.

What I want to convey is that waterfalling is about the journey as much as the waterfall itself. It is about discovery, enjoying oneself, and forging new friendships.

I need to acknowledge the wonderful folks at Goose Lane Editions for their hard work, guidance, and encouragement. A special thank you to Lisa Alward for her excellent attention to detail as she steered me through the process of developing a functional guide that I hope you enjoy and use. Thank you to Barry Norris for proofreading this first edition. Thank you to Marianne and H.A. Eiselt for so graciously providing a foreword to the book. Last and most importantly, a big thank you to wife Marlaine Roberts and our children Sarah, Eammon, and Liam for all your support.

The appeal of waterfalling goes well beyond hiking along a well-maintained and marked trail. There is a reward at the end of this hike and oftentimes the added adventure of bushwhacking through thick forest or rappelling down a cliff. Our attraction to waterfalls is deeply rooted in our curiosity about water in motion, its constant, relentless change. It is said that this underlying attraction to the movement of water is biological. Regardless, waterfalls provide an opportunity to connect with our physical world at a subconscious level. It may be the negative ionization of oxygen produced by a waterfall or something more primeval, but we all feel refreshed and energized from the experience of spending time near a waterfall, listening to the flow of its water and to the whisper of breezes through the leaves.

Whether you are an avid outdoors person seeking a challenge or a family looking for a nice site to visit, New Brunswick has a waterfall waiting for you. Venturing out into the countryside is the best way to appreciate New Brunswick's numerous waterfalls. When we explore these areas we encounter nature on its own terms; we also make a journey of discovery into our ancient past and recent history, and are given a connection to the future. From wild spring torrents to summer trickles, from bright colours in autumn to spectacular ice sculptures in winter, our waterfalls will not disappoint you. So take the path less travelled.

Waterfall Geology

A discussion of waterfalls is inevitably a discussion about geology and river systems. Although New Brunswick is situated in the interior of a relatively stable land mass, we know that the province has had a tumultuous geological history, including periods of volcanism, continental collision, and glaciation. New Brunswick encompasses part of the northernmost section of North America's Appalachian Mountains, an ancient mountain range that stretches the length of the eastern seaboard. Once as lofty as the

Himalayas, the Appalachians were formed by continental collisions that produced a variety of geological zones — a melting pot of geologies that give this province a character unlike any other.

Ten thousand years ago, the Laurentian Ice Shield drastically modified the landscape of the east coast by shaving down the high peaks of the Appalachians, scattering debris that blocked rivers, forming lakes and releasing volumes of water that rushed seaward. The resulting turbulent rivers carved the valleys and deep ravines that are home to this province's waterfalls. Although New Brunswick's geological formation is its most enduring landscape feature, continual erosion means that each waterfall site will change with time.

Our many rivers, brooks, creeks, and streams belong to three great natural river systems: the Saint John River and all its tributaries (including the Petitcodiac and its tributaries), which slope southerly into the Bay of Fundy; the northeastern-bound Miramichi River and its tributaries, which run into the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and the Nipisguit and Restigouche rivers, and their tributaries, which empty into Chaleur Bay.

The location of the source watercourse in relation to the geological formation of the area is essential to the formation of waterfalls. For example, if the igneous outcrop that formed Melanson Falls was not located in the predominantly conglomerate, sandstone geology north of Moncton, the chances of a waterfall forming would have been very low. A second and equally important aspect of waterfall formation is the steepness and exact location of changes in elevation. By overlaying a map of the above-mentioned river systems on a topographical as well as geological map of New Brunswick, the relative positioning of the waterfalls become clear. It must be noted that waterfalls are formed by various phenomena beyond geology; although the majority of waterfalls are located at geological transition points, glaciers and the glacial debris remaining after the last ice age are other contributing factors.

New Brunswick features a variety of kinds of waterfalls, resulting from the different ways in which they were formed. Glacial waterfalls were created by the receding glaciers of the last ice age. These glaciers scattered large amounts of rock in watercourses; where the valleys were deep, the rock washed away over time, but where the valleys were shallow, such as along our larger rivers, the rock remained and obstructed the natural flow of water,

forming glacial dams. The nature of water is to always find another route, even around massive obstructions. Thus, these locations are where some of our largest waterfalls are found: for example, Grand Falls/Grand-Sault on the Saint John River and Nepisiguit (Grand) Falls on the Nepisiguit River. Boulder waterfalls share a similar formation to glacial waterfalls, except that they are found in smaller rivers where the leftover glacial till formed rapids and smaller waterfalls. Typically, these waterfalls and rapids are situated just at the outlet of deadwater or a lake. An example would be Mud Stream Falls, located between Mud Lake and Spednic Lake along the international border with the United States.

A third kind is affluent waterfalls. Larger sediment-carrying rivers tend to erode their channels quicker than the smaller tributaries that are part of the system. Because of this, the smaller stream must enter the larger by way of a large rapid or waterfall. Before damming, this was the case of the Tobique River at the point at which it entered the Saint John River.

Much of New Brunswick is, in geological terms, rejuvenated. This means that it is gradually raising, much like a sponge would after it has been compressed. As the weight of the last ice shield receded, the province began this very slow process of rejuvenation. Rivers and streams continued to flow along newly created plateaus toward the larger rivers system and there formed plateau waterfalls. These are among our highest waterfalls. Examples include Fall Brook Falls in York County, which plunges 30 m (98 ft) on its journey to the Southwest Miramichi River, and the two 30 m (98 ft) waterfalls on the Mary Pitcher Stream in Saint John County that drop dramatically into the Big Salmon River.

Erosion Falls are formed in locations where water wears away the softer rock, exposing the much harder bedrock beneath. Melanson Falls in Westmorland County is an excellent example. New Brunswick also possesses a unique waterfall formation. Tidal waterfalls, such as the world-famous Reversing Falls at the confluence of the Saint John River with the Bay of Fundy, are formed when the high tides of the bay flow up over a reef or outcrop back into the river and then pull in the opposite direction when the tide recedes.

Waterfall Names

The river systems of New Brunswick were vital to its earliest inhabitants, the Maliseet and Mi'kmaq nations. Every aspect of daily life depended upon the availability of

fresh water for crops, fishing, and hunting. Indispensable portages connected traditional winter hunting grounds and summer fishing villages. Without maps, our province's early residents needed a method to identify locations of importance. To this end, many of our river systems were originally named for specific cultural or geographical reasons. Shogomoc, for example, has several meanings in Maliseet, but the predominant one is a derivation of the word *seeogamook*, meaning "place of chiefs." Tetagouche comes from the word tootoogoose, "squirrel jump," referring to a particular place along the river where squirrels leapt across the gorge.

During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, many of our river systems were renamed to suit the needs and preferences of European settlers. Once again, however, these names came from an understanding of the vital importance of these bodies of water to daily life. Some of the new names, such as Jackson Falls or Howland Falls, are derived from the surnames of families who homesteaded along a river or near a waterfall. Later, these often became the names of communities. Other waterfalls, such as Briggs Mill Falls and Lower Nail Factory Falls, were named for businesses that once operated nearby. And then there are the more fanciful names: North Pole Stream, Rapide de Femme Falls, and Proposal Falls.

While many waterfalls in this book are listed in the *Gazetteer of Canada* or on Natural Resources Canada maps, others will not be found on any official list but are only known locally as Trickle Falls or Split Rock Falls. Whatever the source, I have attempted to use the most common name for each waterfall. Not unique to New Brunswick is the practice of naming waterways on a regional basis and choosing names that depict a specific (though hardly uncommon) quality of the river or stream. As a result, many waterfalls here are known by similar or identical names. For example, there are at least four waterfalls known as Fall(s) Brook Falls in Restigouche County alone. Personally, I find this quirkiness touching. It is part of our heritage.

When to Go

Our four diverse seasons have a great effect on waterfalls. The changing seasons dictate fluctuations in the volume of water as well as the general appearance of waterfalls. In an ideal world, each waterfall would always look the way you want it to, never losing any of its attractiveness or appeal. This, of course, is not the case. Consequently, the time of

year must always be considered as a factor when embarking on a trip to any of the waterfalls described in this guide. The optimum waterfalling season in New Brunswick tends to be May to November, depending upon where in the province the waterfall is located. The warmer Fundy ecosystem permits waterfallers to make visits as early as late April and as late as December. In the northern reaches of the province, however, the season is truncated somewhat by early snowfalls and late spring thaws. On the positive side, all this snow and the later start to spring mean that waterfall enthusiasts have more opportunities to visit waterfalls during periods of heavy flow activity.

My advice is this: visit waterfalls during the spring, or if this is not possible, visit them before the middle of the summer. It's true that spring runoff from the previous winter can linger throughout much of the spring and, at times, even into summer, depending upon rainfall. But unless there has been a record-breaking drought — unlikely in New Brunswick — every waterfall in this guide will be flowing in May and early June. After the middle of July, however, there is a greater likelihood of encountering a disappointing dried-up trickle rather than the splendid cascade you were counting on. To save yourself disappointment, a quick check with the regional Department of Natural Resources office in the area you intend to visit or a call to a local outfitter is a good idea.

Here are some general guidelines that have proven true in my travels:

- Snowy winters mean longer waterfall seasons during the warmer spring and summer months.
- Waterfalls in northern New Brunswick survive longer in summer than waterfalls in the south.
- Mountain brooks tend to dry up faster than lowland rivers.
- Waterfalls at the base of a mountain tend to survive longer than waterfalls located halfway up a trail leading to the summit.
- If the water level of the stream you're hiking alongside is low, the greater the risk that its waterfall will be dried up.
- A normally seasonal waterfall roars with power for up to one week after a day of heavy rain. For a great show, visit it within three days of a storm.
- Seasonality is not always a terrible thing. Differences in water flow sometimes create sparkling new personalities for waterfalls.

Waterfalling season is also prime season for blackflies, mosquitoes,

and ticks. Since approximately 85% of New Brunswick is forest, there is a high probability that you will encounter these dreaded pests. Planning your waterfalling visits for early spring will eliminate the discomfort of blackflies. Unfortunately, over the warmer summer months, you can expect to be bombarded. Another timing issue to consider, at least for the more serious deep-woods waterfall expeditions described in this book, is hunting season. In New Brunswick, bear hunting is held in the spring, with moose and deer hunting taking place from late September until mid-November. It is prudent to check with Natural Resources on the opening and closing dates of these and other hunting seasons, and to plan accordingly.

What to Bring

This guide provides information on easily reached roadside waterfalls as well as those requiring serious hiking. Regardless of where a waterfall is located, though, remember to wear lightweight, breathable clothing. Long-sleeved shirts and long pants will protect your arms and legs from fly bites and scratches from thorns, not to mention brushes with poison ivy. Long pants will also protect you from tick bites. Don't forget to wear appropriate footwear, either. A good pair of hiking boots that are easily dried is an excellent investment. No matter the weather or terrain, they will get wet and muddy. Proper boots enable you to hike further and will not leave your legs as tired. They protect your feet as well as helping you maintain stability on uneven terrain. The more serious waterfaller may also want to invest in a lightweight vest for year-round use. It is a good practice to wear orange, as it allows others to locate you easily in the forest. An added feature should be a whistle; the sound carries a long distance — very helpful for search and rescue personnel in case you get lost.

For any of the wilderness waterfalls in the book, a GPS unit and a compass are essential. Your GPS unit should have a topographic map as its base map and be set for Map Datum WGS 84. This is considered the best type of map for walking and navigation, and displays streams and contour lines. Contour lines show height above sea level and are useful for displaying the general shape of the landscape, as well as for measuring heights and climbs and descents along tracks. The GPS will show a track or route location, but in some cases, based on the vintage of map download to the unit, tracks are not displayed. To aid in the location of tracks and routes, it will show

streams with most roads and trails generally displayed. Common sense is crucial in the woods. Always make a mental note of your surroundings as you hike toward a waterfall, and carry marking tape to mark the path, in case the batteries in your GPS unit fail or the satellite connections become lost; this will provide a sense of security. Simply cut lengths of tape and with a marker write your initials. In this manner you will find your tape and your way back.

Here are the items I strongly recommend bringing on waterfall expeditions:

- *Waterfalls of New Brunswick: A Guide*
- GPS unit, marking tape, and permanent marker (in case of battery failure)
- compass, maps of the area
- fresh water, protein bars or other high energy snacks
- sunscreen, insect repellent with DEET
- walking stick
- first aid kit (fanny pack)
- knife, rope, plastic sheet for cover
- matches in a waterproof container or fire starter mini sticks
- extra clothing (in case you get wet)
- orange vest, whistle — and last but not least,
- camera

Photography Tips

One of our first responses upon seeing a waterfall is to want to take a photograph, to preserve the scene as a memory. While I am not a professional photographer, I have learned a few tricks during my waterfalling visits.

Since the publication of my first book, *Waterfalls of New Brunswick*, I have been often asked how I make the water appear to flow so smoothly in my photographs. The critical concept I employ to make a waterfall look smooth and silky is what is called a long exposure (also known as slow shutter speed). Long exposure captures a scene for longer than you normally need to take a photo. Essentially, the camera captures the image over top the previous image until the shutter is closed and the final image is produced. Cameras generally have their own way of changing the shutter speed. Consult your owner's manual to see if you can alter the shutter settings for your camera, but be aware that most commercially available point-and-shoot cameras lack this feature.

Once you've figured out how to adjust the shutter speed of your camera, there are two other factors to consider in long exposure photography — camera shake and overexposure. Overexposure occurs

when too much light gets added to the final image; I will deal with this in a moment. Camera shake occurs when the camera or the subject in the photo moves at any point during the time the image is exposed and written to the sensor, resulting in a blurry image.

If you are serious about photographing waterfalls, always bring along a tripod and cable release to help stabilize your camera. Tripods tend to be cumbersome to carry, so look for one that is both sturdy and light, such as the ones made of carbon fiber, and invest in a carrying bag. The bag will protect the tripod from abuse and make transport a breeze when you're manoeuvring through the woods and around waterfalls. It is possible to take long exposure photos without a tripod but this takes imagination and some additional trial-and-error time. Other ways to stabilize your camera include resting it on a conveniently placed rock or a log and using the cable release to take your long exposure photos. You can also use your walking stick to keep the camera from moving, or sit on the ground and try to rest your camera on your knees.

The human eye has the amazing ability to resolve a tremendous range of lighting conditions, even when viewing a subject under shadows on a bright day. Regrettably, the sensors in a digital camera aren't quite as flexible. This is why it's so important to understand lighting issues in photography, particularly overexposure. To combat the problem of overexposure, I advise using a neutral density (ND) filter over the camera lens. This filter basically darkens the scene, particularly its brighter sections, before the image reaches the sensor. By combining the use of an ND filter with slower shutter speed, you'll be able to capture the shadowed areas of a waterfall scene without washing out the non-shadowy areas. It is especially useful for capturing the motion blur of moving water.

In addition to an ND filter and a UV filter to protect my lenses, I have invested in a circular polarizing filter. The primary role of a polarizer is to cut out glare and reflections caused by the sun. The circular aspect of the circular polarizing filter basically means that you can adjust the degree of polarization by rotating the filter until you see a suitable setting through the viewfinder or LCD. Subjects jump out more as the contrast between the subject and the background is further increased. Colours such as blue become more vibrant in a polarized image. If you're fortunate enough to have photographed a rainbow, you even may be able to enhance its colours.

These filters are generally identified by the number of f-stops, so if you buy a 3-stop ND filter, you'll have to increase the exposure of your photo by three stops to get back the original exposure.

One of the best ways to avoid overexposure is to photograph a waterfall on a cloudy or overcast day. Rainy conditions are good, too. Clouds scatter the sun's light in such a way that everything has roughly the same lighting. Waterfall viewing may even be enhanced by less-than-ideal weather — so your trip isn't ruined if it's not sunny.

Other mishaps can befall the waterfall photographer. I remember the time I managed to reach the base of Millstream Falls and eagerly photographed the beauty of the moment. When I finally arrived home after several days in northern New Brunswick, I uploaded my photos to the iMac, only to discover that they were ruined by water spots — the result of mist spraying on my camera lens. Water spots are one of the most annoying aspects of waterfall photography. The remedy, however, is simple; purchase a microfiber cleaning cloth to clean your lens and filters. In the course of your waterfall photography, frequently double-check the camera lens or filter to ensure there are no water spots.

Safety Tips

Waterfalls are often located in potentially precarious areas: steep-sided ravines, high mountainsides, thick brush, slippery riverbeds, and so on. Regardless of whether a site in this book is rated "easy" or "strenuous," always exercise caution. One false step around a waterfall of any type or size can mean injury or, worse, fatality. While many of the waterfalls described are relatively close to a parking area or highway, others, such as the Falls of Mary Pitcher in Saint John County and Stillwater Falls in Restigouche County, are off the beaten track and may require both bushwhacking and rappelling to appreciate their beauty.

Here are some common-sense tips to make waterfalling a safe and pleasurable experience for all:

- Understand the nature of the waterfall you're visiting.
- Understand your own limitations and the limitations of the group you're with.
- Tell a friend or family your plans for waterfalling and stick to them.
- Keep children supervised at all times.
- Never attempt climbs straight up or down a waterfall; always look for a safer route.
- Turn back if you are unsure about the route ahead.

- Never go waterfalling alone.

It is important to note that many New Brunswick waterfalls lack an established or well-maintained trail. Where trails do exist, they are rocky, often muddy, and usually very steep and slippery near the falls. Do not expect trails to be cleared of deadfall. After a particularly harsh winter with heavy snow and winds, many trails become crisscrossed with blowdowns. These uprooted trees can be particularly tricky to navigate around; if they are old and rotten, the added weight of your body may cause them to break, causing you injury. Try to circumvent them if possible, but always make your way back to the trail.

Over three years of active waterfalling, I have not had a single encounter with a black bear. I guess my focus has been to find the waterfall and photograph it. Bears tend to stay away from humans, and we should do the same; remember, we are in their natural surroundings. On one occasion driving out the Clearwater Brook Road in northwestern Restigouche County, my companion and I startled a large male (boar) bear sauntering along the road. In a flash, he was across a nearby clear-cut and out of sight. If you think these animals are slow, you are sadly mistaken. I have been told that a bear can cover 100 m (109 yd) in less than 5 seconds. Watching this bear hightail it across the clear-cut certainly substantiated this information for me. A wildlife biologist friend also told me that if you make sufficient noise while walking through the woods, bears are alerted to your presence and tend to move away from the area. I always carry a walking stick with a metal tip, and as I walk along, I tap rocks and make noise to ensure animals know I am coming. For more information concerning black bear behaviour, contact the Department of Natural Resources or google www.bear.org. The North American Bear Center is an excellent repository of both fact and fiction. The following are a few pointers:

- Stay alert and watch the trail ahead.
- Carry noisemakers, such as bells or cans with rocks inside.
- Leash all dogs; sometimes a dog may chase a bear and then the dog may run back to its owner with the bear in pursuit.
- Try and maintain a distance of at least 100 m (300 ft) if you see a bear in the woods.
- Never approach a bear cub that appears abandoned; the sow is likely nearby.
- Do not interpret a bear standing

on its hind legs as a sign of aggression. Bears simply stand to see and smell better; this usually means the animal has not seen you yet.

If a black bear approaches you in the woods:

- DO NOT PLAY DEAD! Playing dead may work well when dealing with female grizzly bears with cubs but should never be used with black bears.
- Speak in a loud voice so that the bear recognizes you as a human. Do not scream, whistle, or growl at the bear.
- Back slowly away from the animal. Do not turn your back but keep the bear in sight without making direct eye contact with the animal.
- DO NOT CLIMB A TREE! All but the heaviest black bears can easily climb almost any tree.
- If the bear charges you, stand your ground. Almost all charges are bluffs; the animal veers away before it reaches you.
- Physical encounters with black bears are extremely rare, but you may feel more comfortable knowing you have some type of defensive weapon. Spray repellents are the only universally recommended product for discouraging black bear attacks. These commercially available repellents contain capsaicin (hot pepper liquid) and will not injure the bear's eyes or make the bear more aggressive.

How to Use This Guide

Waterfalls of New Brunswick: A Guide features everything you need to know to find one hundred waterfalls in our picture-perfect province. It includes waterfalls that can be seen from your car or by pulling off to the side of the road, such as Lepreau Falls in Saint John County. It includes waterfalls that can be reached by a short hike on an established trail, such as Dickson Falls in Albert County, and still others that require a strenuous full day of hiking, rappelling, and bushwhacking through the wilderness to reach, such as Stillwater Falls in Restigouche County. The intent is to provide a waterfall for everyone.

Each entry includes a list of shorthand information about the waterfall, beginning with a rating between one and five stars. Any waterfall rating system is bound to be a somewhat subjective. My ratings are very much dependent on certain conditions, such as time of year and water flow. A waterfall rated four stars in May could score as low as one star in August when the water level in many brooks and

streams is depleted. Another governing factor is personal preference. I might rate a waterfall five stars that someone else would consider only a three- or four-star falls. However, you can count on any five-star waterfall in this book (especially if it is also identified as highly recommended), as being pretty special.

Here is the key to my rating system:

*	Uninspiring (only interesting to diehard waterfall enthusiasts)
**	Modest (nice scenery)
***	Good (pretty enough to make a special trip)
****	Very Good (outstanding scenery)
*****	Exceptional (awe-inspiring, a must-see)

Next, you will find a rating of difficulty for each waterfall. This is measured on a scale from easy, to moderate, to strenuous, with inter-mediate degrees such as moderate-to-strenuous. The scale is based on my own fitness level, as a healthy, physically active male in my early 50s. A hike I consider moderate might well be strenuous for someone else. Similarly, the hiking time indicated for each waterfall is approximate and may depend upon your fitness level as well as walking speed. I have provided only one-way hiking times, as the point of making a visit to a waterfall is to spend some time enjoying it and I couldn't put a number on this!

To help you find each waterfall, I've included GPS coordinates and also the relevant page number for the SNB map in the *New Brunswick Atlas*, a co-publication of Service New Brunswick and Nimbus Publishing. The GPS coordinates have been tested for accuracy. I have used SNB map references so that if you decide you require a more detailed topographical map, you will have the information to purchase one. In addition, I have included a selection of maps to specific areas in the book. These maps are designed to supplement the information found on topographic maps, not replace them. I strongly recommend the use of a GPS unit or topographic map in conjunction with this guidebook.

Some of the waterfalls in the book are located on private property. In my experience, most property owners are comfortable with visitors, as long as they respect the site; I have included the status of ownership for each waterfall under property ownership.

The remaining three categories listed for each entry are about the waterfall itself: what river, brook, stream, or creek feeds it; how high it is; and what type of waterfall it is. The first of these is very

straightforward and is found under source. The second, height, requires a little explanation.

It is generally agreed that a waterfall starts with a series of rapids, flows over a vertical or nearly vertical drop, and then ends with a cataract over the debris at the bottom of the drop. How high the drop needs to be, however, in order for the falls to be considered a true waterfall is a matter of interpretation. Our brethren in Alberta or British Columbia would consider only a dozen or so of our waterfalls worthy of the name. But I tend to look on the upside; if the water drops 2 m (6.5 ft) over a distance of 3 m (9.8 ft), I consider it a waterfall. I have photographed many tiny waterfalls and created great images of them. A waterfall exists in the heart and mind, and also the eye, of the individual.

The heights listed for the waterfalls in this book are approximate only. I carry a 1 m (3.3 ft) walking stick with me to each falls and use it to measure the height, in the same way that foresters use a hypsometer to measure the height of a tree. The difference, of course, is that I get a lot wetter doing this. Basically, I stand approximately 5 m (16 ft) from the base of the falls and hold the stick with the zero end downward and 50 cm (19.6 in) from my eye. I line up the bottom of the stick with the base of the waterfall, and then without moving my head, I look to the top of the waterfall. Where the sightline to the top crosses the stick, I read off the measurement. Each 10 cm will equal 1 m (3.3 ft). If the waterfall is taller than my stick will measure, I stand 10 m (33 ft) away and double the result. If it is still taller, I back up to 15 m (49 ft) and triple the result.

The last category of information listed for each waterfall is its type. There are several classification systems for waterfalls. I have followed the same one here as on my waterfall website. It is important to note that the type indicated is based on the time of my visit; in other words, a waterfall's appearance is very much dependent on water flow. Waterfall types are based on how the water falls or passes through its course, how much water is flowing, the surface beneath it, and the geological processes (geomorphology) that created it. These factors together form a waterfall's distinctive shape, its unique fingerprint.

Here are the eight types of waterfalls found in my book:

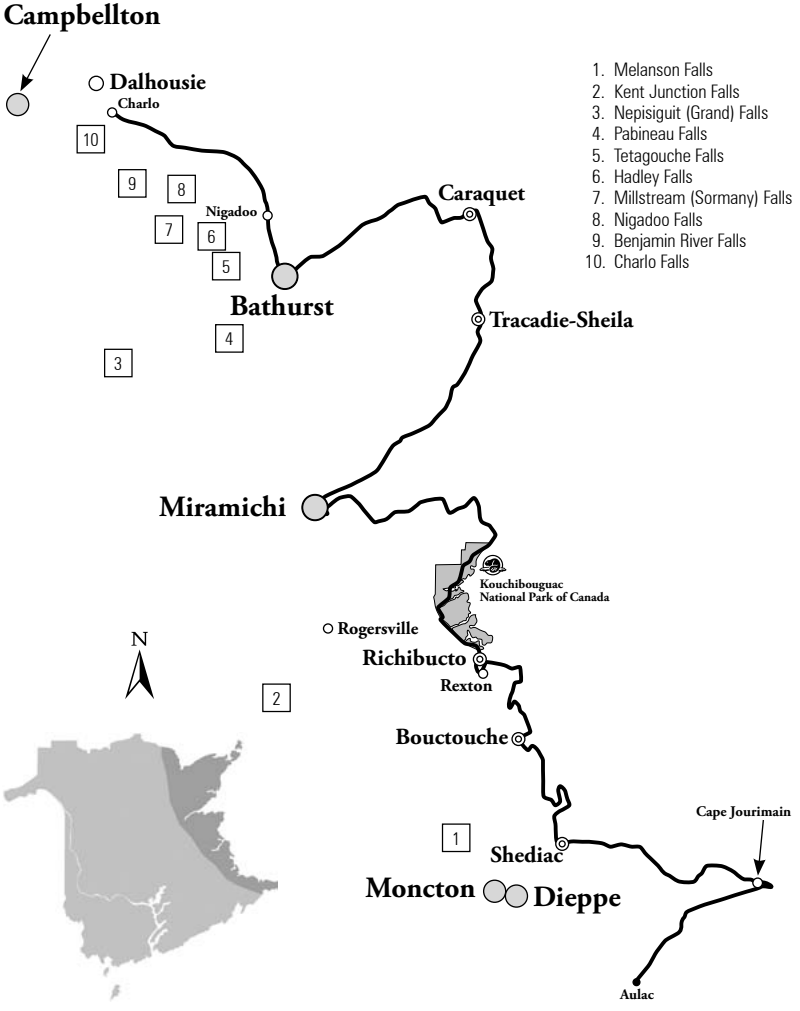
- Plunge: Descends vertically from its source, losing contact with the rock surface. A good example is Fall Brook Falls near the Southwest Miramichi River.

- Horsetail: Descends vertically or almost vertically, maintaining contact with the surface for most of its length. The Falls of Walton Glen Gorge is a prime example.
- Fan (Bridal): Similar to a horsetail, but the breadth of the spray increases toward the bottom of the falls. An example is the beautiful Hays Falls, just south of Woodstock.
- Block: Descends as a wide block-shaped drop from a broad waterfall. An excellent example is Dunbar Falls near Durham.
- Tiered: Descends as a series of several waterfalls, with distinct starts and stops and at least two tiers visible from a single point. Jennings Falls on Ackers Creek is a prime example.
- Cascade: Descends down a slope with a series of stair-like steps along a surface. The term cascade comes from the Italian word cascada, which actually means "waterfall" Pabineau Falls near Bathurst is a good example.
- Slide: Water glides over a single slab of rock, maintaining smooth continuous contact. An excellent example is Dykes Falls in Queens County.
- Chute: A violent section of river or stream that is forced through a narrow passage due to cliff walls or large rocks. Crooked Creek Falls in Albert County is a prime example.

Finally, the one hundred waterfalls in this book have been organized into five geographical areas, following the scenic routes of the New Brunswick Department of Tourism and Parks. In addition to site descriptions, driving directions, and trail information, each entry includes nearby waterfalls, where applicable. Nearby may mean 1-2 km (0.6-1.2 mi) or as far as 25 km (15.5 mi), depending upon the part of province you're visiting. But I definitely suggest using this information and the SNB map book to plan ahead and visit two or more waterfalls at a time. Enjoy!

WATERFALLS OF NEW BRUNSWICK

A Guide


Campbellton
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Charlo
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Nigadoo
Bathurst
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Caraquet
Tracadie-Sheila
Miramichi
Kouchibouguac
National Park of Canada
Rogersville
Richibucto
Rexton
2
Bouctouche
1
Shediac
Moncton
Dieppe
Cape Jourimain
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N
1. Melanson Falls
2. Kent Junction Falls
3. Nepisiguit (Grand) Falls
4. Pabineau Falls
5. Tetagouche Falls
6. Hadley Falls
7. Millstream (Sormany) Falls
8. Nigadoo Falls
9. Benjamin River Falls
10. Charlo Falls

THE ACADIAN COASTAL DRIVE

The geography of New Brunswick is extremely varied, and this is nowhere so evident as along the reaches of the Acadian Coastal Drive. From the sand dunes of Bouctouche to the rolling hills of the Chaleur Highlands, this route boasts many natural wonders. The drive extends across the entire east coast of New Brunswick, starting at Aulac, near the border with Nova Scotia, and ending at Charlo in Restigouche County.

Running through the southern half of the route are slow moving rivers, rich in sediment and organic matter. This fertile area was once the estuary of an ancient river. It features only gradual changes in elevation, with numerous wetlands and rivers nestled in low-lying hills. The waterfalls in this land of sandstone and conglomerate rock are usually found at locations where the soft rock formation has been eroded to expose the underlying igneous rock. Typically, these are slide-type waterfalls, where over time the meandering water slowly polishes the soft rock.

Above the Nepisiguit River, near Bathurst, the complexion of this region changes dramatically. Abraham Gesner, a geologist and explorer at the turn of the eighteenth century, described the landscape so: "The country at many places is uneven; but there are few steep acclivities, except those that have been produced by the action of water upon the beds of the rivers and other streams." Here, the Appalachian Mountain Range descends, submerging into Chaleur Bay in a series of ridges. In a stark contrast with the rivers to the south, the fast moving rivers of this portion of the route have incised deep valleys or gulches in the tableland, producing such spectacular waterfalls as Millstream Falls and Charlo Falls. This area also includes rivers, such as the Benjamin, that feature an almost continuous series of rapids and waterfalls.

1. Melanson Falls

Westmorland County

Rating: **
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: 5 min
GPS: N 46° 14' 13"/W 064° 46' 17"
SNB Map: p.65, Moncton 21I/02
Property Ownership: private
Source: McQuade Brook
Height: 2 m (6.5 ft)
Type: cascade

Site: Many waterfalls lie close to the highways and byways of our beautiful province. One of these hidden gems is Melanson Falls. This wonderful Westmorland County waterfall is only 30 m (33 yd) or so from Cove Road, northeast of Moncton. With its beginning further upstream in an area once called McQuade, the brook is fuelled by many small ponds and wetlands. Over time, the slow moving McQuade Brook has etched a ravine through the pastoral countryside of Irishtown and Scotch Settlement on its journey to the Shediac River and on into the Northumberland Strait. Melanson

1. Melanson Falls

1. Melanson Falls

Falls is located on a narrow crease of igneous rock protruding through the predominantly conglomerate rock of this region. It is amazing how this small brook unearthed the rock face to form a waterfall.

Directions: From Route 2 (Trans-Canada Highway) near Moncton, take exit 459AB (Elmwood Drive) and drive north away from the city on Route 115 through Tankville and Irishtown, continuing toward Notre Dame. Look for the road sign on the right for Cove Road. Turn right onto Cove Road and drive out to the steel bridge that crosses McQuade Brook.

Trail: Just past the bridge, a short trail on the left-hand side of the road leads down to the waterfall. There is a sign saying "private property" at the trailhead, but the owner does not seem to mind people visiting. Once in the woods, stay relatively close to the edge of the ravine, veering to the right and eventually down to the base of the falls.

2. Kent Junction Falls

Kent County

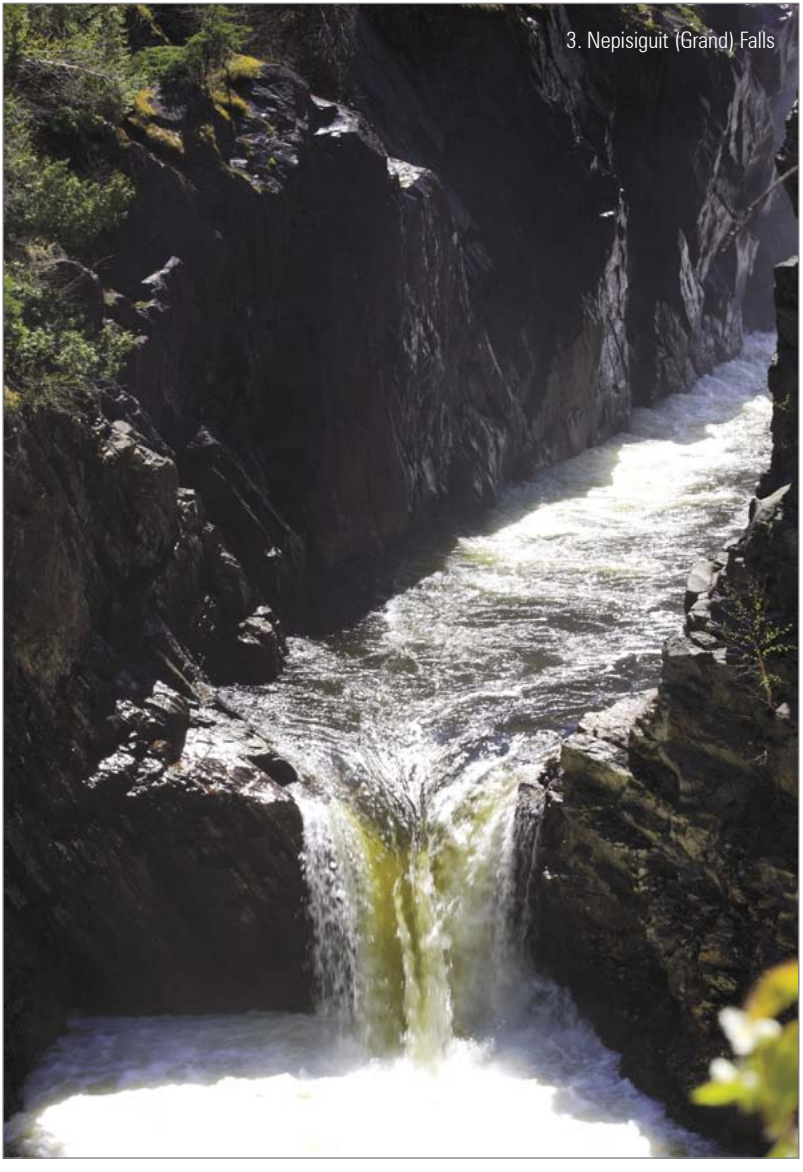
Rating: *
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: negligible (roadside)
GPS: N 46° 35' 51.7"/W 065° 20' 37.8"
SNB Map: p.50, Rogersville 21I/11
Property Ownership: private (CNR)
Source: Lower Meadow Brook
Height: 1.5 m (5 ft)
Type: cascade

Site: The headwater of Lower Meadow Brook is located just a few km/mi up from Kent Junction and is part of a large wetland in this region of peat bogs and wetlands. The majority of rivers and brooks in the county are sluggishly laden with rich sediment and, at times, appear almost black from the peaty soil and tannic acid leached from the bogs. It is said that the brook was diverted when the Canadian National Railway constructed the bridge that traverses the Kouchibouguacis River. Regardless, today the brook that forms Kent Junction Falls is located on the upper side of the railroad tracks. The falls are not high by waterfall standards but picturesque.

The brook cascades over a shale outcrop of approximately 1.5 m (5 ft) in height directly into the river.

Directions: From Harcourt, head north on Route 126 (Rogersville Road) about 17 km (10.5 mi) past the junction with Route 116. The waterfall is located near the Canadian National Railway bridge that crosses the Kouchibouguacis River. There is parking just before and after the highway bridge, where canoes also can be launched.

Trail: A short trail along the south side of the Kouchibouguacis River and under the train bridge leads directly to the waterfall.


3. Nepisiguit (Grand) Falls

3. Nepisiguit (Grand) Falls

Gloucester County

Rating: ***
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: negligible (roadside)
GPS: N 47° 24' 14"/W 065° 47' 30"
SNB Map: p.26, Nepisiquit Falls 21P/05
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Nepisiguit River
Height: 10 m (33 ft)
Type: cascade

Site: Atlantic salmon are abundant in the lower 30 km (18 mi) of the Nepisiguit River, due to the presence of Nepisiguit (Grand) Falls, a huge natural waterfall that acts as an insurmountable barrier to any attempts by adult salmon to swim farther upstream. This area of the river has long been a coveted fishing location, first for the Mi'kmaq and, later, British and American sport fishers. The falls is now somewhat restricted in its flow by a hydroelectric generating station and dam, constructed in the 1920s to supply water and power to a paper mill located at the mouth of the river in Bathurst. Nevertheless, with cliffs rising almost 40 m (130 ft) above the river and large white pine standing sentinel, the rocky gorge provides a dramatic setting. There remains a waterfall of sorts, as the river drops over the dam spillway and then through a narrow channel and over a rock face near the hydro station.

Directions: Driving north on Route 11, take exit 304 to Bathurst. Drive away from the city on Route 430 west toward the community of Bathurst Mines. At approximately 25 km (15.5 mi), there is a turnoff to the actual mine. Continue on Route 430 past this turnoff and drive to where the road turns sharply to the left. Follow this road, passing though the small community of Bathurst Mines, to the dam and falls.

Trail: The trailhead is located at the hydro dam.

Nearby Waterfalls: Pabineau Falls, Tetagouche Falls, Millstream (Sormany) Falls, Nigadoo Falls

4. Pabineau Falls

4. Pabineau Falls

Highly Recommended

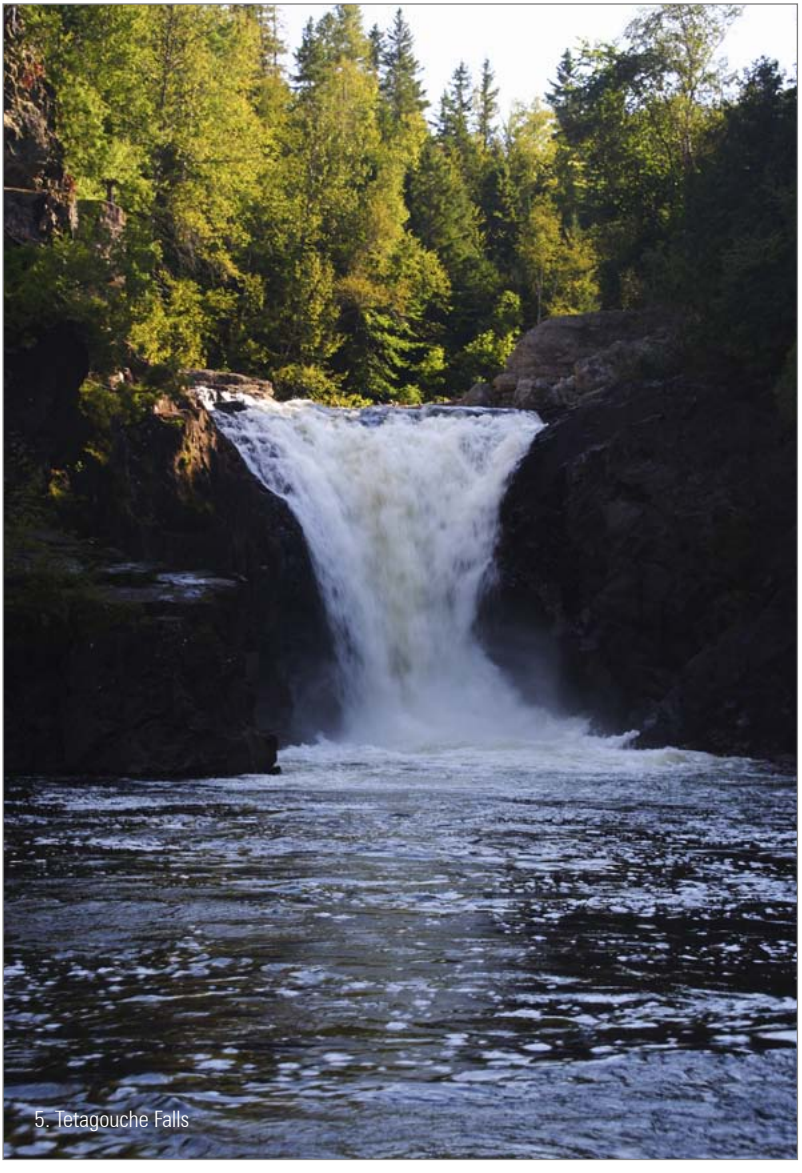
Gloucester County

Rating: ****
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: negligible (roadside)
GPS: N 47° 30' 24"/W 065° 40' 36"
SNB Map: p.16, Bathurst 21P/12
Property Ownership: Pabineau First Nation
Source: Nepisiguit River
Height: 5 m (16 ft)
Type: cascade

Site: As it roars toward Chaleur Bay, the Nepisiguit River squeezes through a maze of granite boulders, forming a series of very large rapids. The strong current and great open views have made Pabineau Falls a very popular site to visit. This entire area was once a fishing ground for the Mi'kmaq, who for centuries made their way each year along the river to their summer villages on Chaleur Bay. It was made famous for sport fishing by well-known New Brunswick angling enthusiast Moses Perley, who in the 1880s guided many Americans up the Nepisiguit River to fish at Pabineau, Chain of Rocks Rapids, and Nepisiguit (Grand) Falls. Today, Pabineau Falls and the surrounding land are managed by the Pabineau First Nation. The band welcomes visitors, but please exercise caution near the rapids, as the flat rocks and general openness of the area may encourage a false sense of security. The danger is not so much due to the height of the falls as to the sheer volume and velocity of the water rushing through the channel.

Directions: Driving north on Route 11, take exit 304 to Bathurst. Drive away from the city on Route 430 west for approximately 5 km (3 mi) until reaching a Y-junction. Bear to the left and continue another 5.5 km (3.5 mi) to the waterfall. The road passes through Pabineau First Nation and then descends and crosses over the Pabineau River. Nepisiguit River is on the left. There is an access road and parking area by the falls.

Nearby Waterfalls: Tetagouche Falls, Hadley Falls, Millstream (Sormany) Falls, Nigadoo Falls



5. Tetagouche Falls

5. Tetagouche Falls

Highly Recommended

Gloucester County

Rating: *****
Difficulty: moderate
Hiking Time: 10 min
GPS: N 47° 37' 1"/W 065° 49' 29"
SNB Map: p.16, Bathurst 21P/12
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Tetagouche River
Height: 9 m (29.5 ft)
Type: notch

Site: Bathurst Harbour has several rivers that flow into it. The second largest after the Nepisiguit is Teta-gouche River, which has its headwater in the Tetagouche Lake area, further up in the Chaleur Highlands. The beauty and power of this waterfall excite visitors and continue to attract local people from the greater Bathurst region. While the falls can be viewed from a lookout at the top of the gorge, the best vantage point is at the bottom. A trail leads downriver, where it descends quite sharply and then enters an area with a terrific view of the rushing water. During the spring freshet, the spray of water plunging into the gorge can be felt 30 m (33 yd) downriver. Tetagouche Falls is not notably high but the sheer walls of the gorge provide a striking natural backdrop, while the remnants of an old dam at the top of the falls and an old hydroelectric power generator built into the rocks add visual interest.

Directions: Tetagouche Falls is located 9.5 km (6 mi) northwest of Bathurst. From Route 11, take exit 310 near the Atlantic Host hotel and drive away from the city on Route 180 toward South Tetagouche. Continue past the Bathurst airport for approximately 6 km (3.7 mi), looking for the road leading to the waterfall on the right, and park alongside this road.

Trail: A short walk leads from the road to the top of the falls. To reach the base of the falls, head downriver to the trail that leads through the woods and down into the ravine. The trail is steep so be prepared for a tough walk back out.

Nearby Waterfalls: Pabineau Falls, Millstream (Sormany) Falls, Nigadoo Falls

6. Hadley Falls

Gloucester County

Rating: *
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: negligible (roadside)
GPS: N 47° 42' 14.6"/W 065° 44' 26.2"
SNB Map: p.16, Bathurst 21P/12
Property Ownership: private
Source: Millstream River
Height: 3 m (10 ft)
Type: block

Site: The remains of the old Hadley Mill in Dunlop still stand near Hadley Falls, even though most of the surrounding area has been developed into residential subdivisions. Millstream River flows down from the Chaleur Highlands to Chaleur Bay. This waterfall is located several km/mi down from the Millstream Falls. Below the falls, a deep pool provides the fortunate residents of the adjacent homes with a natural swimming pool during hot summer days.

Directions: Driving north on Route 11 away from Bathurst, take exit 318 to Beresford and Robertville. Drive away from Beresford on Robertville Road for 1.6 km (1 mi). Just past the sign for the community of Dunlop, take the first road on the right (Route 315), just before the bridge over the Millstream River. Drive another 200 m (220 yd) to the old mill yard on the left, and park alongside the road.

Trail: There is no established trail. Walk across the old mill yard to the falls. You will hear the sound of the water from the road.

Nearby Waterfalls: Tetagouche Falls, Millstream (Sormany) Falls, Nigadoo Falls

7. Millstream (Sormany) Falls

Highly Recommended

Gloucester County

Rating: *****
Difficulty: extreme
Hiking Time: 30 min
GPS: N 47° 41' 09.6"/W 065° 50' 59.2"
SNB Map: p.16, Bathurst 21P/12
Property Ownership: private
Source: Millstream River
Height: 20 m (65.5 ft)
Type: plunge

Site: Millstream (Sormany) Falls is one of the highest waterfalls in northern New Brunswick. The Millstream River drains a large area of small lakes and wetlands as it tumbles and careens through the Chaleur Highlands. This marks the end of the Appalachian Mountain Range in New Brunswick. Here, the Appalachians slope into Chaleur Bay, re-emerging further north as part the Gaspé Peninsula and the western highlands of Newfoundland and Labrador. Near Beresford, the Millstream flows over a 20 m (65.5 ft) drop, crashing onto the bedrock and releasing bellows of mist. During the spring freshet, the rush of water through the gorge is so strong that access to the bottom is impossible. There is no pool at the base of this waterfall, an oddity due to loose shale continually sliding down from the edges of the gorge. The area adjacent to the gorge is shaded by white pine, balsam fir, maple, and mature white birch.

Walking along the riverbank to the top reveals the size of this waterfall and gorge. From this vantage point, the Millstream appears to drop into a huge void. The waterfall itself can only be viewed from within the gorge, making rappelling down a must. The best location to photograph the excitement of this fantastic waterfall is to wade across.

Directions: Driving north on Route 11 away from Bathurst, take exit 318 to Beresford and Robertville. Drive away from Beresford on Robertville Road for 6 km (3.7 mi) until reaching the T-junction in Sainte-Louise. Turn left and then, within another 200 m (219 yd), turn right and continue for about 3 km (3.7 mi) to Val Michaud. Look for the property number 2932 on Sormany Road. Turn in the access

7. Millstream (Sormany) Falls

road and park just beyond the cottages on the left.

Trail: A path skirts around the cottages down to the river. The path follows the south side of the river to the top of the falls, a distance of approximately 50 m (55 yd). From here, it leads around the apex to ropes that can be used to rappel down into the gorge.

Nearby Waterfalls: Pabineau Falls, Tetagouche Falls, Hadley Falls, Nigadoo Falls

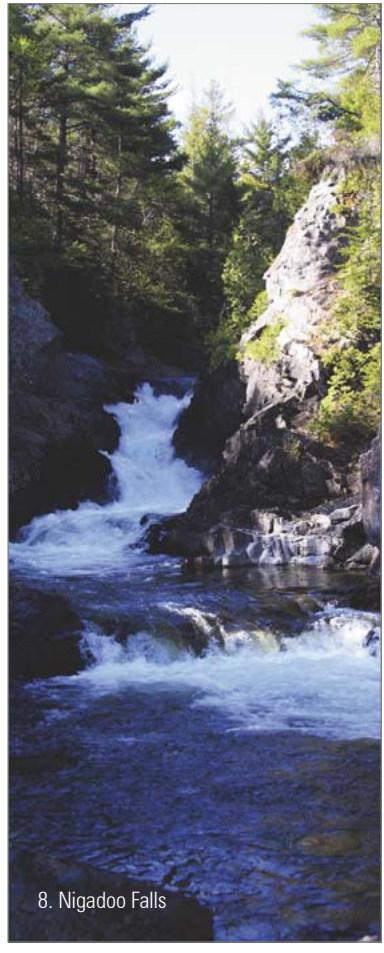
8. Nigadoo Falls

Gloucester County

Rating: ***
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: 15 min
GPS: N 47° 44' 02.1"/W 065° 45' 07.3"
SNB Map: p.16, Bathurst 21P/12
Property Ownership: private
Source: Nigadoo River
Height: 7 m (23 ft)
Type: notch/cascade

Site: In his 1864 report on the mines and minerals of New Brunswick, Dr. Loring Bailey described the Nigadoo River as "a succession of romantic falls and rapids . . . interjected with limestone, quartz, copper pyrites, and lead." The ravine of Nigadoo Falls is still rich in geology, recalling the accordion-like collisions of continents millions of years ago. Sourced by several lakes, bogans, and streams, the river system continues to forge a path through the Appalachian Mountains to Chaleur Bay.

Nigadoo Falls is the second of two waterfalls on the Nigadoo River System. The other, Upper Nigadoo Falls, is located further up in the


8. Nigadoo Falls

Chaleur Highlands. This falls and its surrounding property belong to the O'Connell family, who established a homestead on the south side of the river upon arriving from Ireland in 1830. Unfortunately, the once pristine area shows the scars of overuse and disrespect. Broken glass, other litter, and several fire pits cover the much-trodden ground, and unfortunately someone has painted a large mural on the granite rock face depicting Pink Floyd's *The Wall*.

Directions: From Bathurst, drive north on Route 11 and take exit 321 to Nigadoo. Turn left onto rue du Moulin, heading southwest toward Nicolas Deny and away from Nigadoo. Approximately 1 km (0.6 mi) later, the Department of Transportation depot will appear on the right. Drive past and park alongside the road. The trailhead is located by the chain-link fence.

Trail: Follow the chain-link fence around the Department of Transportation depot. The trail eventually intersects with a larger trail that swings first to the left and then, about 100 m (110 yd) later, swings to the right. From here, the trail leads to the river and falls.

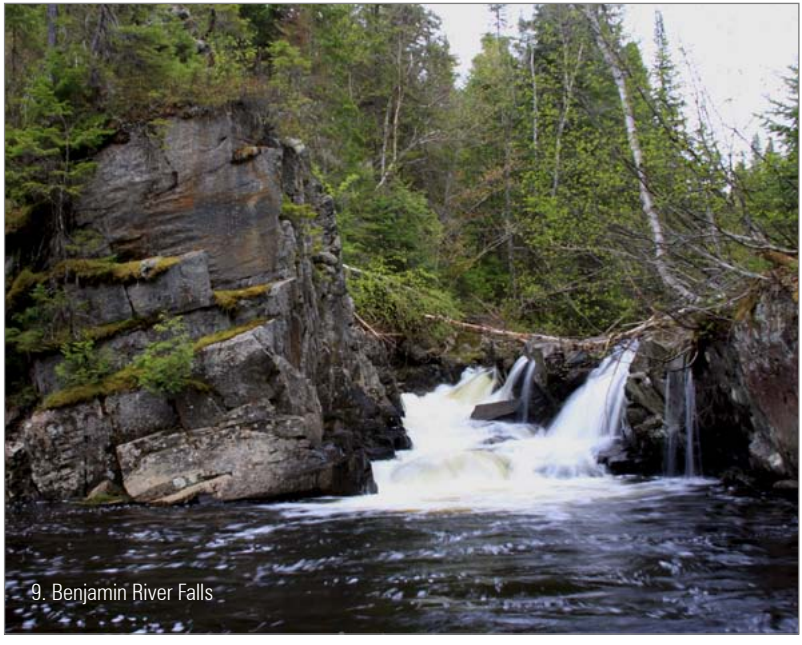
Nearby Waterfalls: Pabineau Falls, Tetagouche Falls, Hadley Falls, Millstream (Sormany) Falls

9. Benjamin River Falls

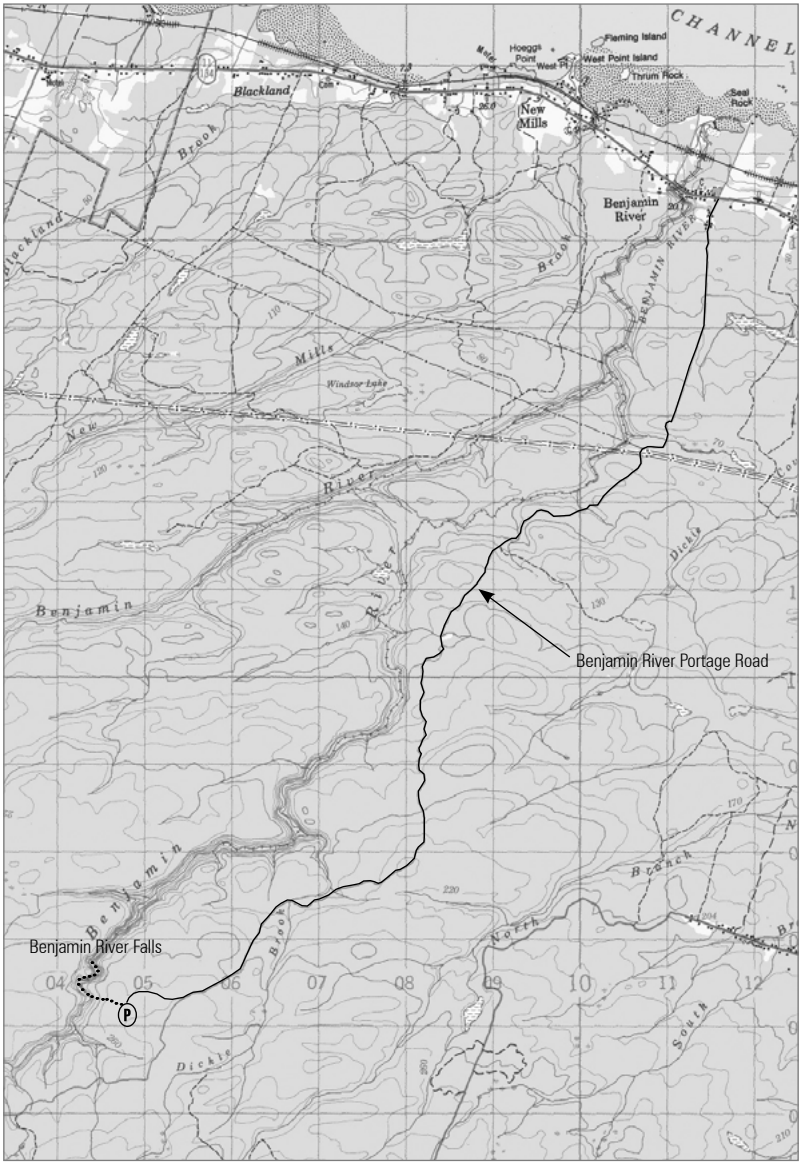
Restigouche County

Rating: ****
Difficulty: strenuous
Hiking Time: 45 min
GPS: N 47° 52' 53.3"/W 066° 15' 57.0"
SNB Map: p.7, Charlo 21O/16
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Benjamin River
Height: 1-2 m (3-6.5 ft)
Type: tiered

Site: The headwater of Benjamin River is buried deep in the Chaleur Highlands. A nearly continuous series of rapids and waterfalls, the river harbours many excellent fishing holes and natural swimming pools, the finest being Dark Hole in the community of Benjamin River. Benjamin River Falls consists of three



9. Benjamin River Falls


Benjamin River Portage Road
Benjamin River Falls
Blackland
New Mills
Benjamin River
Windsor Lake
Fleming Island
West Point Island
Thrum Rock
Seal Rock
Hoegg's Point
CHANNEL

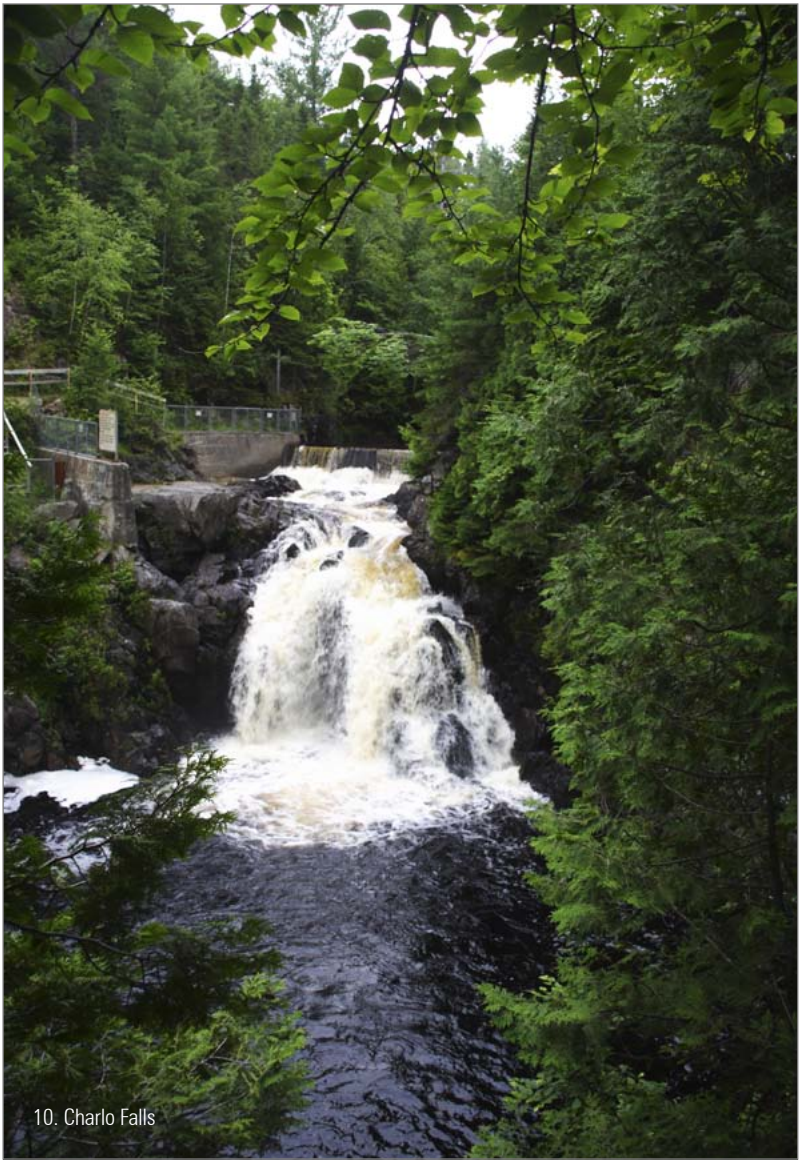
9. Benjamin River Falls

cascades, all within a deep moss-covered gorge that was used at the turn of the last century as a holding pond for logging. This site is very secluded and difficult to reach, making the hike a rewarding but challenging experience. The old logging trail is very overgrown, which means you must bushwhack across the old clear-cut — not to mention wade through the river — to view the gorge and waterfall.

Directions: Heading north toward Campbellton and Dalhousie on Route 11 and just beyond Jacquet River, take exit 357 to Nash Creek. This leads toward Chaleur Bay and Route 134. In Nash Creek, turn left and drive 8 km (5 mi) to the village of Benjamin River, looking for Benjamin River Portage Road (across from the softball diamond). Turn left and drive out this road 11 km (6.8 mi). The access road to Benjamin River Falls is narrow, rough, and twisting. Be prepared to drive through a large beaver pond that covers the road. There is an access road on the right that leads to the old clear-cut (N 47° 52' 35.3" / W 66° 15' 17.7"). Drive along this road until it begins to curve to the left and park.

Trail: There is no established trail to the falls. Bushwhack down across the old clear-cut through the buffer zone to the river about 100 m (109 yd) away. This will bring you out above the falls. From here, walk along the river's edge, crossing when required. Be prepared to get wet.

Nearby Waterfalls: Charlo Falls



10. Charlo Falls

10. Charlo Falls

Restigouche County

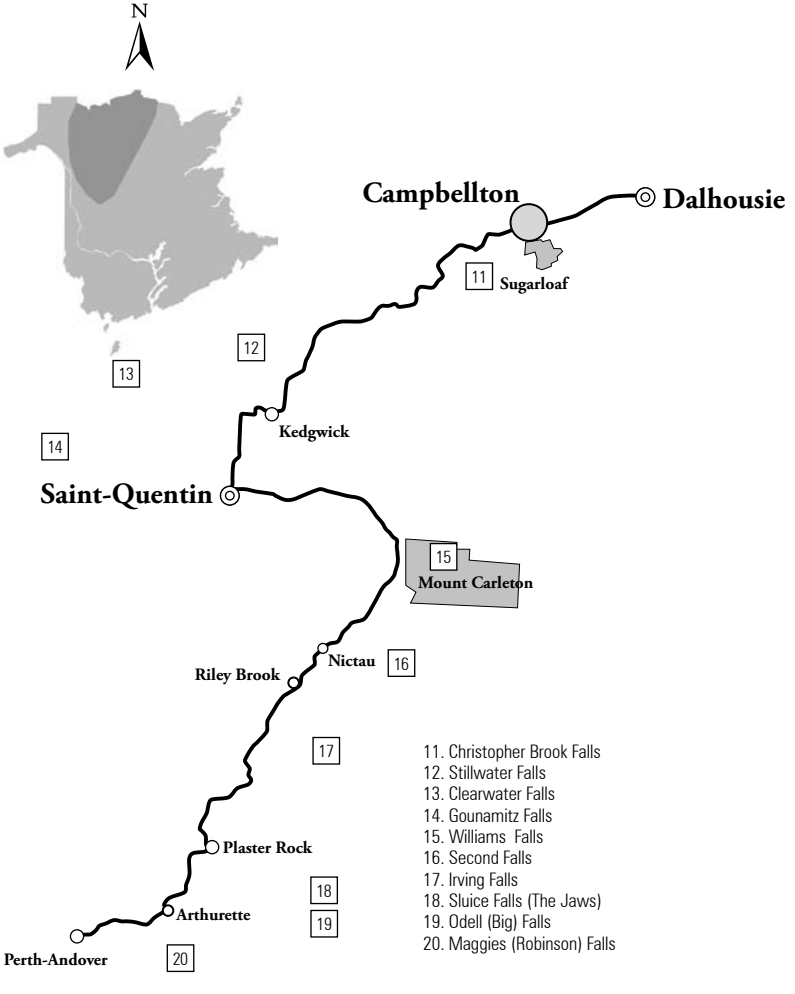
Rating: ***
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: 10 min
GPS: N 47° 58' 08.93"/W 066° 18' 27.56"
SNB Map: p.7, Charlo 21O/16
Property Ownership: private
Source: South Charlo River
Height: 8 m (26 ft)
Type: cascade

Site: Charlo Falls is one of several waterfalls on the South Charlo River, which begins deep in the Chaleur Highlands. Cutting a narrow passage through the steep mountains, it is also a wonderful spot to view the powers of our natural world. On any day of the year, you are bound to meet others enjoying the stunning view or the choice swimming hole at the bottom of the falls. Diving or jumping from a height of 8 m (26 ft) into the pool at Charlo Falls is an unwritten rite of passage for teenagers in the Dalhousie area. An added attraction is the Charlo Hatchery. Built in 1938 to replace an aging hatchery in New Mills, it is now a New Brunswick Heritage Site. The area was chosen for the hatchery because of the quality of its fresh water. The salmon and trout raised to various stages of development at the Charlo Hatchery are stocked in many rivers in the Maritime provinces.

Directions: Charlo Falls is located just off Mountain Road in Lower Charlo. Head west toward Campbellton on Route 11, taking exit 375 to Charlo. At Macpherson Road, turn right and drive 1 km (0.6 mi) to the junction with Mountain Road. Turn left and drive down the hill, looking for a path into the woods, a distance of 100 m (109 yd), just before the bridge crossing the South Charlo River. Park alongside the road.

Trail: The short trail leading up along the west side of the river to the falls is linear and relatively dry most of the season.

Nearby Waterfalls: Benjamin River Falls

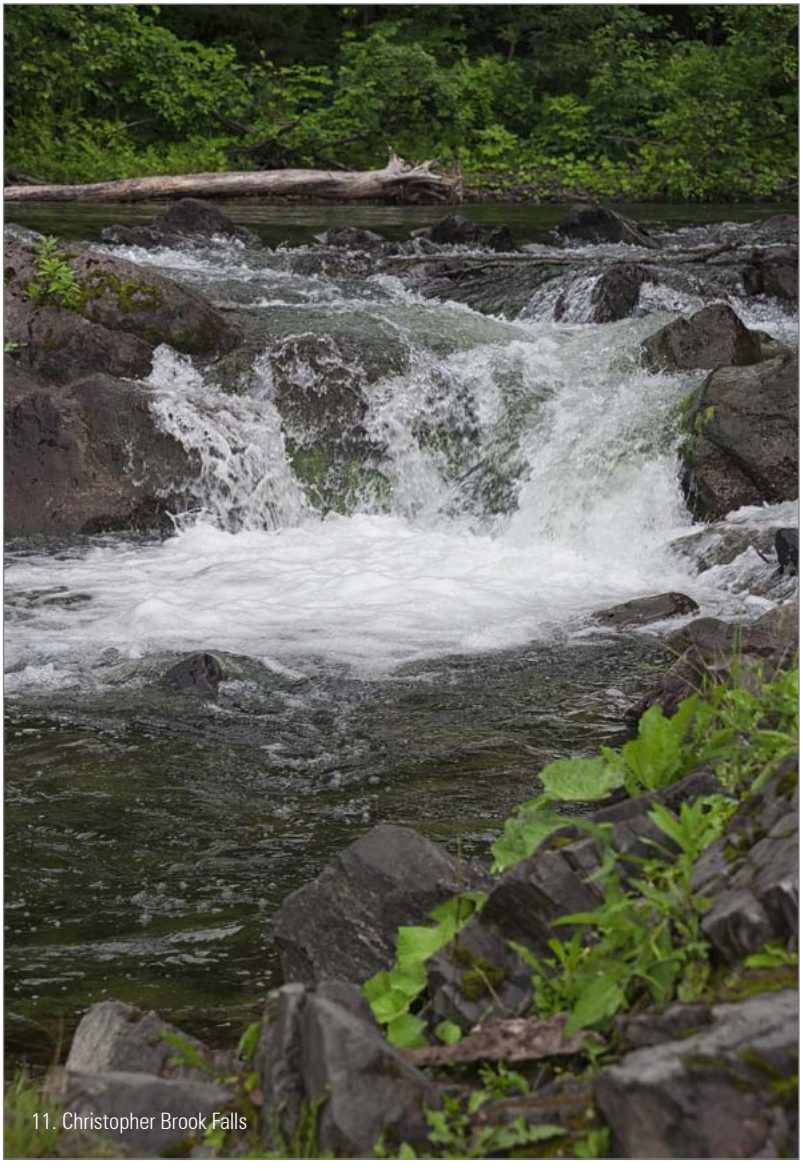

N
Campbellton
Dalhousie
11
Sugarloaf
12
13
Kedgwick
14
Saint-Quentin
15
Mount Carleton
Riley Brook
Nictau
16
17
Plaster Rock
18
19
Arthurette
Perth-Andover
20
11. Christopher Brook Falls
12. Stillwater Falls
13. Clearwater Falls
14. Gounamitz Falls
15. Williams Falls
16. Second Falls
17. Irving Falls
18. Sluice Falls (The Jaws)
19. Odell (Big) Falls
20. Maggies (Robinson) Falls

THE APPALACHIAN RANGE ROUTE

Dominated by some of the most beautiful mountains in eastern North America, the Appalachian Range Route commences in Charlo and follows this ancient mountain range to Perth-Andover, where it joins the River Valley Scenic Drive. The route encompasses much of the Restigouche River Valley, as well as the Tobique River Valley.

This vast hinterland, stretching in all directions except for a scattering of small communities, has changed little since it was described by visitors such as William Francis Ganong at the turn of the nineteenth century. The Appalachian Range Route traces the arc of the mighty Restigouche River before heading inland to wind around lofty mountains through the settlements of Glencoe and Glen Levit. Finally, at Robinsonville, the road climbs a ridge, reaching a plateau. This is the top of New Brunswick. The route also follows the beautiful Tobique River for almost its entire length, providing an ample number of wonderful waterfalls to visit.

The crown jewel of the region is Mount Carleton Provincial Park, which offers the most sublime scenery in the province. The park is located at the dividing point of three major river systems: the Upsalquitch, which flows into the Restigouche; the Tobique, a tributary of the Saint John; and the Nepisiguit River system. It is easy to understand why this land was so important to the Maliseet and Mi'kmaq people. There is no finer area for outdoor enthusiasts to bask in the beauty of our province.



11. Christopher Brook Falls

11. Christopher Brook Falls

Restigouche County

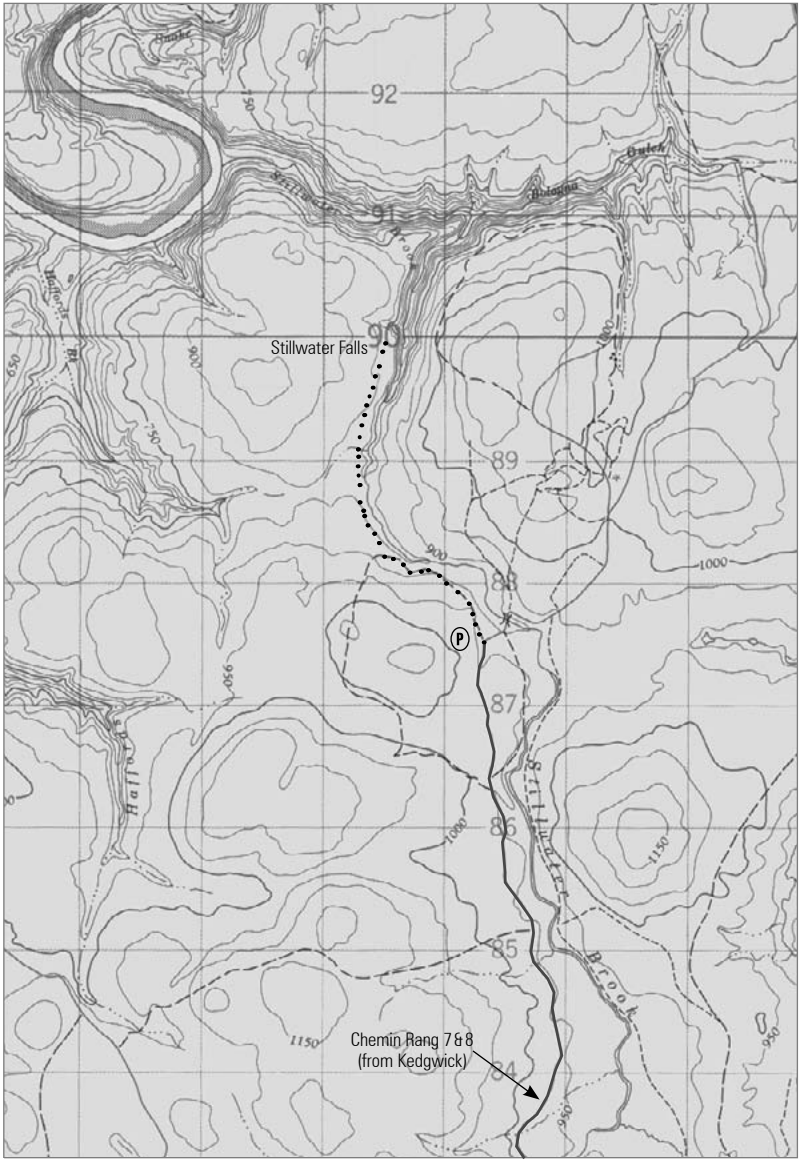
Rating: *
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: negligible (roadside)
GPS: N 47° 57' 16.04"/W 066° 47' 59.46"
SNB Map: p.6, Atholville 21O/15
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Christopher Brook
Height: 1.5 m (5 ft)
Type: cascade

Site: Christopher Brook is cradled amid a series of high mountains that make up the Appalachians. Christopher Brook, though the spelling has been distorted over time, is named for James and Samuel Christopher, Scottish land grantees who established a small community in the area nearly two hundred years ago. In the early 1800s, northern New Brunswick was sparsely inhabited; only the hardiest of settlers made the deep valleys, or glens, here their home. Many Scottish immigrants deliberately chose this area, however, because of its resemblance to the highlands of their beloved Scotland, establishing communities with names like Robinsonville and Glen Livet. Near the hamlet of Glencoe, Christopher Brook turns sharply and spills into a small pool before continuing on its journey to the Restigouche River. Christopher Brook Falls may not be one of our most impressive waterfalls, but its beautiful surroundings and proximity to the highway have made it one of our most frequently visited waterfall sites.

Directions: Driving west from Campbellton toward St. Leonard, Route 11 changes to Route 17 (also known as the Stewart Highway) and leads into Glencoe. Just beyond the Department of Transportation scales in Glencoe, the road crosses over Christopher Brook. The waterfall is located along Route 17 on the left side of the road. There is the small parking area with a picnic table near the falls.

Trail: The waterfall is located within several metres of the parking area.

Nearby Waterfalls: Charlo Falls


Stillwater Falls
Chemin Rang 7 & 8
(from Kedgwick)
P

12. Stillwater Falls

Highly Recommended

Restigouche County

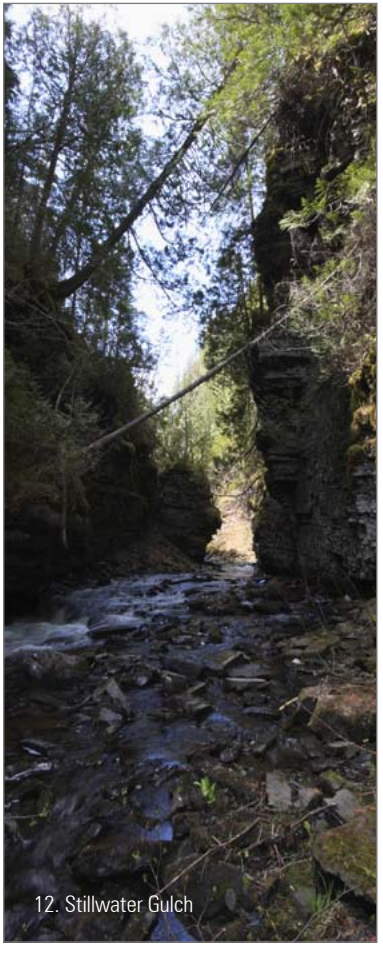
Rating: *****
Difficulty: extreme
Hiking Time: 2 hr
GPS: N 47° 44' 58.1"/W 067° 21' 02.7"
SNB Map: p.13, Kedgwick 21O/11
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Stillwater Brook
Height: 8 m (26 ft)
Type: tiered

Site: The Stillwater Brook watershed, with its fabulous waterfall and deep gulch, is one of this province's truly magnificent wild places. Stillwater Brook starts out modestly enough in a deadwater several km/mi up from the Restigouche River. As the brook journeys to meet the Restigouche, it tumbles over a number of escarpments, forming the ruggedly beautiful Stillwater Falls in a remote gulch, nestled in the shroud of the Restigouche River Valley. Surrounded by steep cliffs, over 80 m (260 ft) high, and protected by a covering of mature balsam, fir, spruce, and white pine, the Still-water Gulch has evolved into a unique ecosystem that is home to several rare plants. The brook here slips over slate outcrops through an extremely narrow notch, in low water resembling a fountain. Further up the brook are two smaller waterfalls of similar formation. Large pieces of slate forced off the edge by ice are scattered about the bottom of the gulch. The air is cool and extremely damp throughout the summer. First-time visitors are advised to seek the aid of a guide. The hike in to Stillwater Falls is extremely arduous and involves rappelling down into the gorge.

Directions: From the T-junction of rue Notre Dame and Route 17 in Kedgwick, drive north toward Campbellton. Instead of continuing on this road, head straight toward what is known as Rang-Sept. This road is called chemin Rang 7&8. Drive north on this road for approximately 10 km (6 mi) from the T-junction until you reach an old logging road on the left. Park alongside this road.

Trail: Walk down the old road to a

clearing. This was once an interpre-tation area and still exhibits signage about Stillwater Gulch. The trailhead is located at the beginning of the clearing on the right. From this point, there is no longer a defined trail. The original International Appalachian Trail is covered by several years' accumulation of blowdowns, making the walk very difficult and tiring. The rappelling point is located near some discarded pressure-treated timber, intended for the construction of a cable ladder down into the gulch.


12. Stillwater Gulch

The total hike to Stillwater Falls from the beginning of the old road is approximately 3.5 km (2.2 mi), one-way. Know your limitations — this is not an easy stroll in the woods.

Nearby Waterfalls: Clearwater Falls, Gounamitz Falls

13. Clearwater Falls

Restigouche County

Rating: ***
Difficulty: moderate
Hiking Time: 10 min
GPS: N 47° 44' 13.9"/W 067° 39' 58.4"
SNB Map: p.12, Gounamitz River 21O/12
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: South Branch Clearwater Brook
Height: 1-2 m (3-6.5 ft)
Type: tiered

Site: There is no wondering how this striking brook received its name. The water is crystal clear with a slight tint of emerald. The South Branch Clearwater Brook is a tributary of the Kedgwick River and part of the Restigouche River watershed. This is timber country. The area has been harvested since the late 1800s, and during the early days of logging, its many waterways were filled with timber floating down to the nearest sawmills. At one time, a log slide was even constructed over the waterfall to allow logs to glide freely along to the Kedgwick River

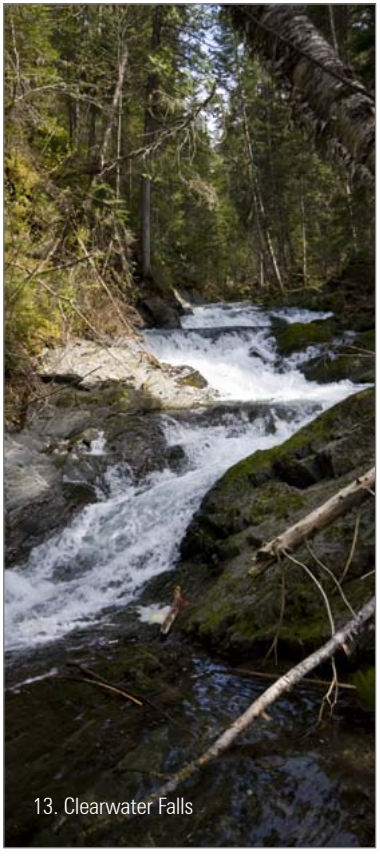
The lovely Clearwater Falls is located in the Appalachian Mountains, which rise to more than 500 m (1,650 ft) in this wilderness section of Restigouche County stretching north to the Quebec border. You might drive for an entire day without encountering another person; you're more than likely to stumble across a moose foraging in one of the many bogans or to see a bear meandering through a clear-cut.

Directions: From Kedgwick River, drive west crossing the bridge that spans the Little Main Restigouche River. Turn right onto the main forestry road toward Rapids Depot, a distance of approximately 19 km (12 mi), until the sign for Clearwater Lake and Brook appears. Turn left and drive to the first brook that crosses the road, a distance of approximately 900 m (984 yd). This is the South Branch Clearwater Brook. Park near the bridge alongside the road.

Trail: The trailhead for Clearwater Falls is difficult to find. For this reason, first-time visitors are advised

to drop in first at Arpin Canoe in Kedgwick River, where André Arpin and his knowledgeable staff can provide additional guidance. By heading into the woods near the bridge, a poorly defined trail will appear. Logging operations in the area have destroyed much of this trail, but by listening to the stream, you should be able to detect the sound of the falls. The waterfall is approximately 100 m (109 yd) downstream from the bridge. A short scramble into the ravine is necessary to see a most beautiful series of drops.

Nearby Waterfalls: Stillwater Falls, Gounamitz Falls



13. Clearwater Falls

14. Gounamitz Falls

Restigouche County

Rating: **
Difficulty: easy (depending on road conditions)
Hiking Time: 5-20 min (depending upon road/trail conditions)
GPS: N 47° 35' 13.1"/W 067° 44' 12.6"
SNB Map: p.12, Gounamitz River 21O/12
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Gounamitz River
Height: 2 m (6.5 ft)
Type: cascade

Site: The Gounamitz River is the most adventurous of the less well-known tributaries of the Restigouche River. If you enjoy canoeing, this river provides just the right balance of exciting whitewater with calm relaxing pools to paddle through. There are more or less four major drops to be run, depending on your skill and the water levels.

Gounamitz Falls is one in a series of waterfalls along the Gounamitz and stretches across the entire width of the river. A long-deserted warden's camp commands a spectacular view of the pool beneath the falls. The foundation of the old fireplace still remains. The waterfall stretches across the entire width of the river. The appeal of this waterfall is not only the falls itself but the magnificent surroundings and the clear water of this watershed. The area is also known in New Brunswick history as a crash site. During the province's battle with the spruce budworm, a network of remote airstrips, armed with Avenger aircraft, was established. On June, 8, 1982, a TBM Avenger out of Boston Brook airstrip crashed near the North Branch Gounamitz River, resulting in the death of its pilot, Robert McLean.

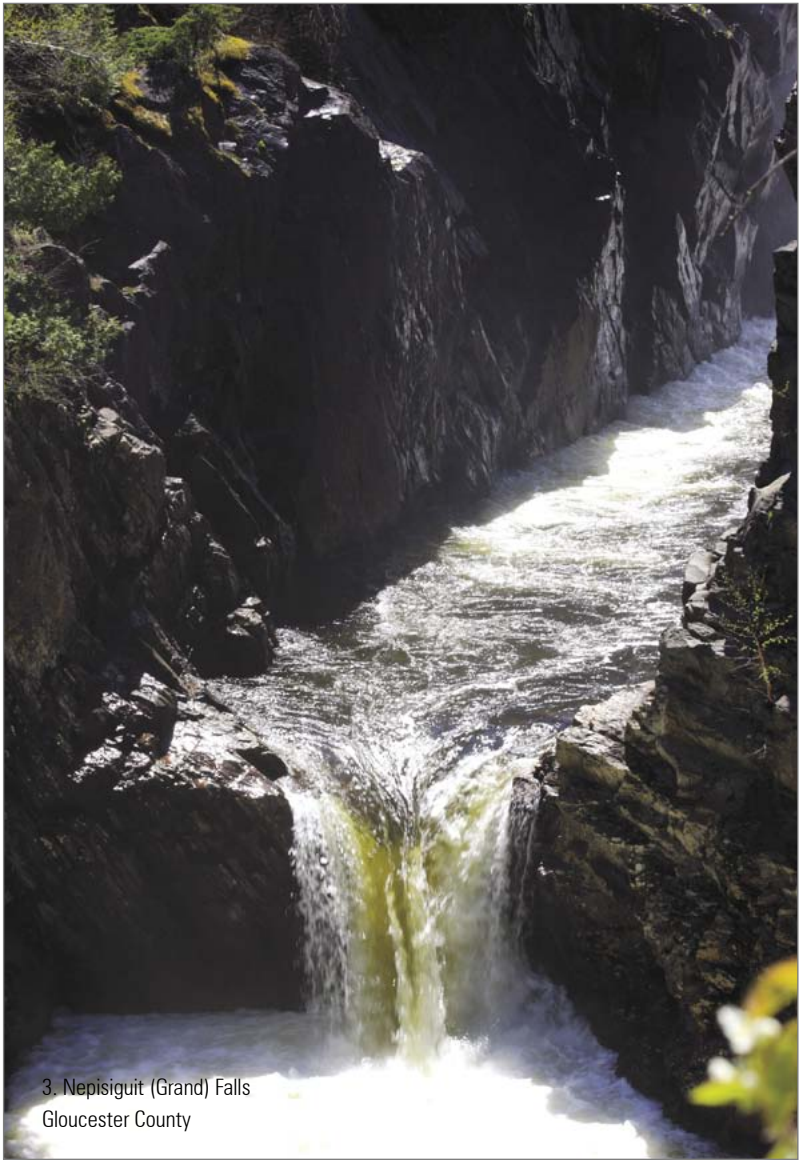
Directions: From Kedgwick River, drive west crossing the bridge that spans the Little Main Restigouche River. Turn right onto the main forestry road toward Rapids Depot. Drive approximately 8 km (5 mi) until reaching the sign for Gounamitz River and Lake. Turn left and drive 15 km (9 mi) to the access road that leads to the river. This 2.5 km (1.5 mi) road starts off rather flat, but

14. Gounamitz Falls

near the river, it drops precariously toward the old warden's camp. If blowdowns are cleared, this should be no problem, but it's a good idea to stop first at Canoe Arpin in Kedgwick River to see if the road conditions are good. Park near the warden's camp.

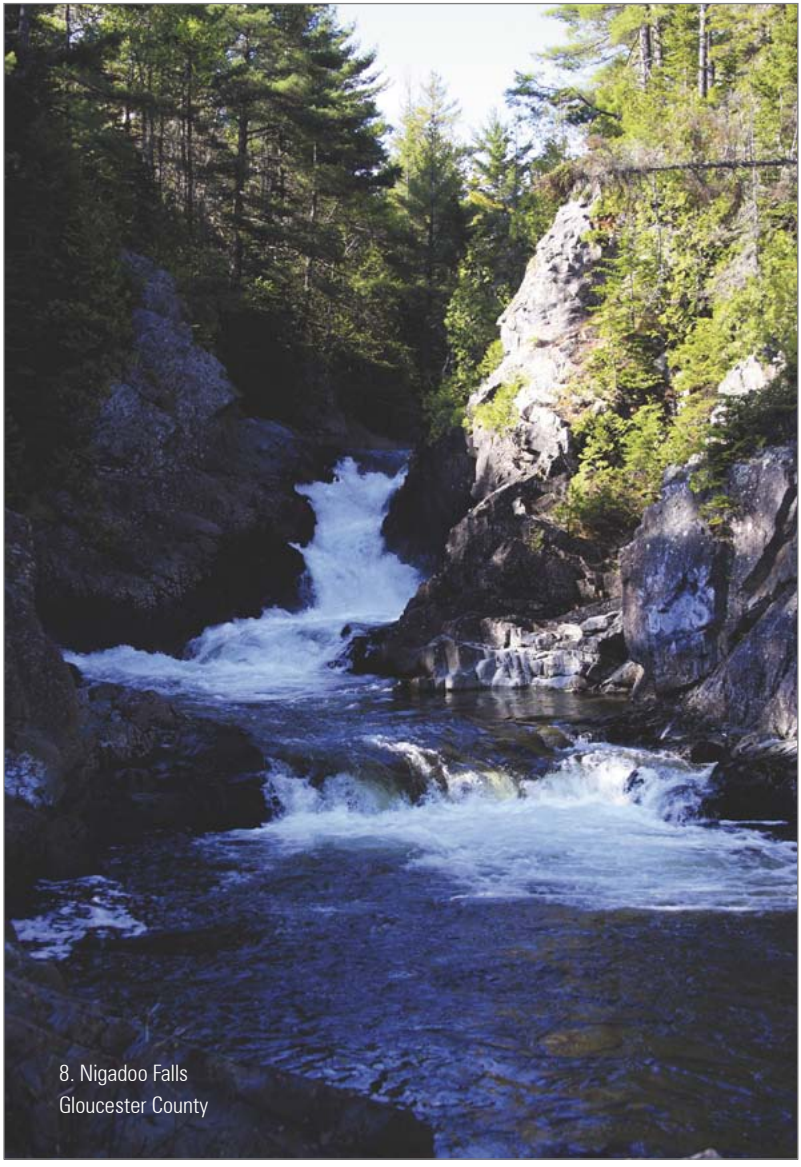
Trail: A short trail leads down to the falls from the parking area.

Nearby Waterfalls: Stillwater Falls, Clearwater Falls



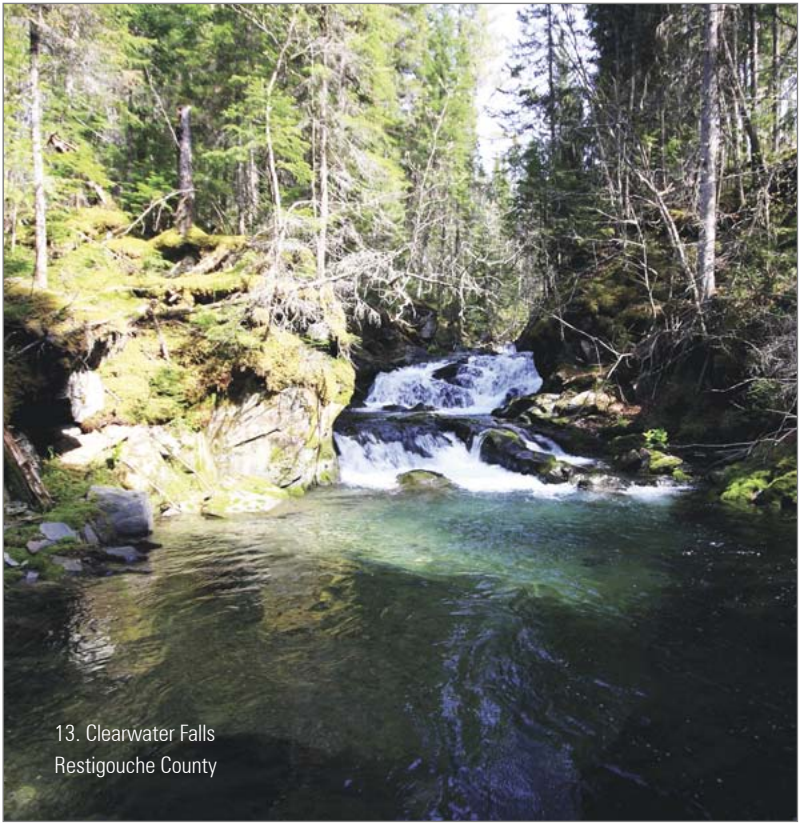
3. Nepisiguit (Grand) Falls
Gloucester County

7. Millstream (Sormany) Falls
Gloucester County



8. Nigadoo Falls
Gloucester County

12. Stillwater Falls
Restigouche County



13. Clearwater Falls
Restigouche County

15. Williams Falls
Restigouche County

17. Irving Falls
Victoria County

18. Sluice Falls (The Jaws)
Victoria County

15. Williams Falls

Restigouche County

Rating: ***
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: 15 min
GPS: N 47° 25' 25.8"/W 066° 52' 47.1"
SNB Map: p.24, Nepisiguit Lakes 21O/07
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Williams Brook
Height: 3 m (10 ft)
Type: tiered

Site: The small but delightful Williams Falls is found in Mount Carleton Provincial Park, a breathtaking wilderness area of crystalline lakes, rounded mountains, and abundant wildlife in the northern central highlands of New Brunswick. The central feature of the park is Mount Carleton itself, which at 817 m (2,680 ft) is the highest point in the Maritime provinces. However, Williams Falls is yet another reason to visit this rugged natural playground in our own backyard. The sound of the brook tumbling over mossy mounds of rock and glistening tree roots harmonizes beautifully with the birch, poplar, and beech trees surrounding the waterfall. This is a restful place to stop on a hike along the International Appalachian Trail, the extension of the famous Appalachian Trail in the United States that runs through the park.

Directions: From the entrance to Mount Carleton Provincial Park, drive in approximately 2 km (1.2 mi) and turn left and cross the small stream. This road leads to the main campground. From the turnoff, drive approximately 5 km (3 mi). The trailhead, indicated by a sign, is on the right-hand side of the road.

Trail: The trail to Williams Falls meanders through the forest for approximately 250 m (273 yd) until it reaches a wooden bridge across the brook, just above the falls. There are some great viewing points from here, as well as from a lookout below the falls.

Nearby Waterfalls: Second Falls

16. Second Falls

Northumberland County

Rating: **
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: negligible (roadside)
GPS: N 47° 14' 40.4"/W 066° 51' 45.1"
SNB Map: p.33, Serpentine Lake 21O/02
Property Ownership: Crown land (leased by Acadian Timber)
Source: Serpentine River
Height: 2 m (6.5 ft)
Type: cascade

Site: Second Falls consists of several large cascades located at a sharp left-hand turn in the Serpentine River where it navigates through rock outcrops. William Francis Ganong, New Brunswick's eminent naturalist, documented and photographed this remote area during his numerous travels to the Tobique in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Today, visitors can view the falls while

16. Second Falls

driving on the 11 Mile Brook Road, as it twists and turns around a series of large bogans before finally easing alongside what was once one of our most coveted salmon fishing rivers. There are several locations to stop and enjoy the Serpentine River snake its way through the deep valley, but park well off the road, as it belongs to Acadian Timber and there is plenty of logging traffic. The mountains reach up from the valley floor and you become very aware here of how big this country is. After a heavy rain, the river boils over, as it forces through the constriction at the falls, and its sound reverberates out of the valley toward the mountains to the west.

Directions: From Plaster Rock, head east on Route 385 through the small communities of Oxbow, Riley Brook, and Nictau. Continue past Nictau toward Mount Carleton Provincial Park. The 11 Mile Brook Road is on the right-hand side and is well marked and maintained by the leaseholder, Acadian Timber. Second Falls is located 16.4 km (10 mi) up 11 Mile Brook Road from Route 385. Check first with Acadian Timber in Plaster Rock to ensure that the gate to the road is open.

Trail: From the 11 Mile Brook Road, it is a short walk through the brush to the river and the waterfall.

Nearby Waterfalls: Williams Falls

17. Irving Falls

17. Irving Falls

Victoria County

Rating: ***
Difficulty: moderate (canoe required)
Hiking Time: 10 min
GPS: N 47° 05' 40.6"/W 067° 14' 36.5"
SNB Map: p.32, Riley Brook 21O/03
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Irving Brook
Height: 3 m (10 ft)
Type: slide

Site: The only access to this magical waterfall is by canoe — a short paddle across the Tobique River from Blue Mountain Bend, followed by a hike up along the brook to the falls. Near Blue Mountain Bend, Irving Brook cuts into the flanks of Lower Blue Mountain. The sound of Irving Falls chimes as it slides across the rock face and into a small pool formed by smooth rock walls. From here, the brook gently meanders away to mix with the Tobique River. The area is thick with lush old-growth forest, providing sufficient coverage for lichen and moss to thrive. The hike up into the narrow, moist ravine involves scrambling over and around blowdowns and moss-covered boulders. A large cedar lies across the ravine forming a natural archway to the waterfall. The narrow ravine allows scant amounts of sunlight to reach its dark recesses, adding to the allure of the site.

Directions: From Plaster Rock, drive out Route 385 toward Riley Brook. Several km/mi before reaching this small community, you will find Blue Mountain Bend. Look for Jenkins Road on the right, leading to the Blue Mountain Campground. Inform the manager at the gatehouse that you want to launch your canoe. Irving Brook is directly across from the landing.

Trail: After canoeing across the Tobique to the mouth of the brook, a short bushwhack up into the ravine is required to reach the falls.

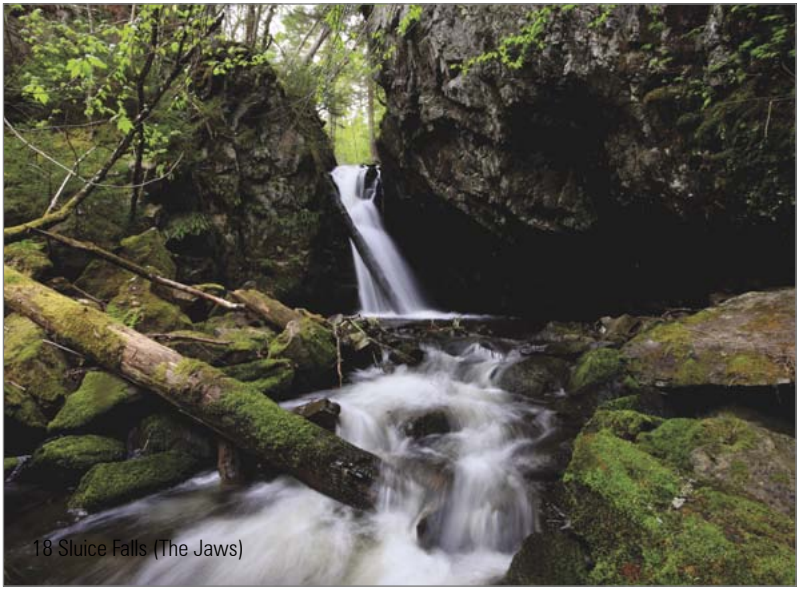
Nearby Waterfalls: Williams Falls, Second Falls, Odell (Big) Falls

18. Sluice Falls (The Jaws)

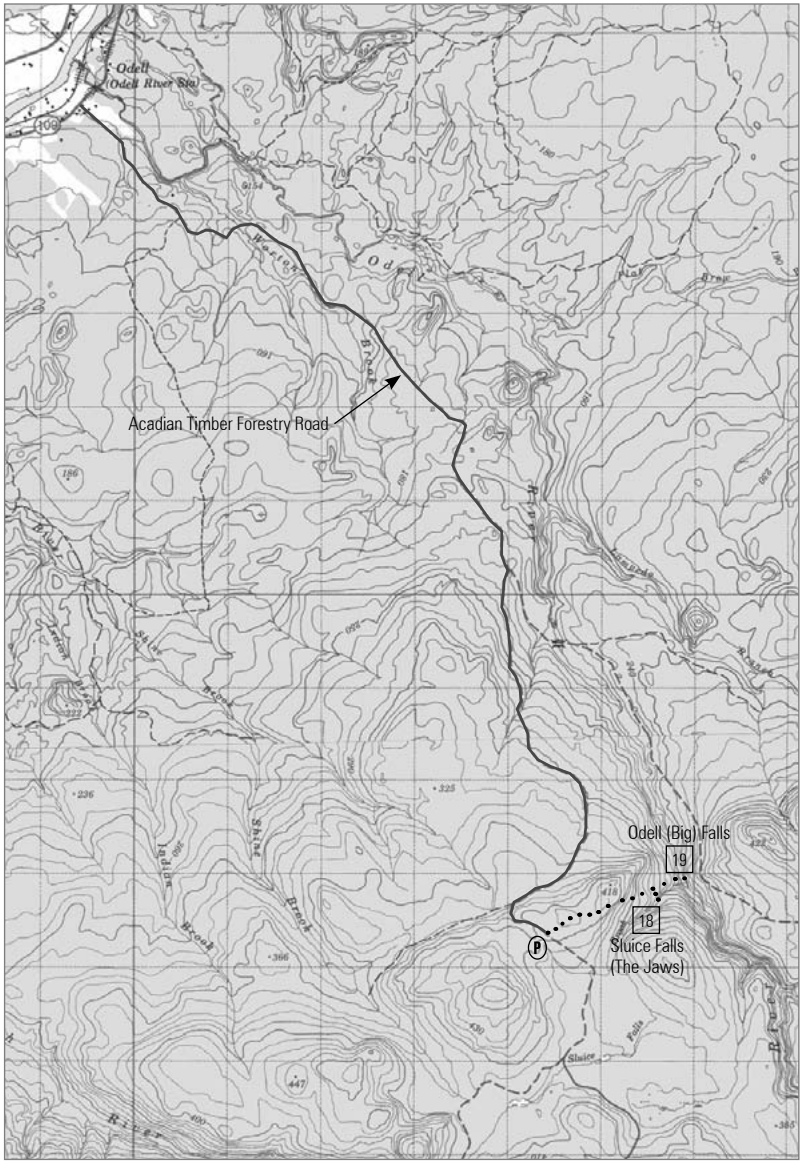
Victoria County

Rating: ****
Difficulty: moderate
Hiking Time: 20 min
GPS: N 46° 44’ 8.3”/W 067° 21’ 9.4”
SNB Map: p.39, Plaster Rock 21J/14
Property Ownership: Crown (leased by Acadian Timber)
Source: Sluice Falls Brook
Height: 5 m (16 ft)
Type: notch

Site: The diminutive Sluice Falls Brook features a distinctive waterfall known locally as “The Jaws.” As it cascades down the mountainside and into the Odell River 7m (22 ft) above Odell (Big) Falls, the brook slices a narrow slit through igneous rock, The brook then gushes through a jaw-like fissure plunging 3 m (10 ft) into the small pool of Sluice Falls.



18 Sluice Falls (The Jaws)


Odell
(Odell River Site)
Acadian Timber Forestry Road
Odell (Big) Falls
19
18
Sluice Falls
(The Jaws)

Tucked behind large granite outcrops and concealed by a heavy canopy of old-growth trees and moss, this stunning waterfall is easily missed.

Directions: Before visiting this waterfall, check in with forestry operations for Acadian Timber to ensure that the gate to the Acadian Timber Forestry Road is unlocked and that the road still leads to the falls.

From the Irving service station in Plaster Rock, cross the Tobique River heading east on Route 108 toward Renous. Immediately after crossing the bridge, take the exit to Route 390. Follow Route 390 south toward the hamlet of Odell. Just after the Odell River meets the Tobique, you will find the Acadian Timber Forestry Road. The 13 km (8 mi) drive out to the waterfall is along the forestry road to a narrow access road on the far side of Shine Mountain. I suggest parking at the turnoff to the access road.

Trail: The trail from the logging road descends into the Odell River Valley and eventually increases in pitch. Near the bottom of the trail, there is a Y-junction. Take the right-hand trail. Near the falls, the trail is steep but manageable. After a winter of heavy snow and wind, be prepared to walk around or over blowdowns.

Waterfalls Nearby: Odell (Big) Falls, Maggies (Robinson) Falls

19. Odell (Big) Falls

Highly Recommended

Victoria County

Rating: ****
Difficulty: moderate
Hiking Time: 20 min
GPS: N 46° 44' 11.0"/W 067° 21' 06.7"
SNB Map: p.39, Plaster Rock 21J/14
Property Ownership: Crown land (leased by Acadian Timber)
Source: Odell River
Height: 8 m (26 ft)
Type: plunge

Site: Odell Falls, also known as Big Falls, is located 13 km (8 mi) upstream from the confluence of the Odell and Tobique rivers. Flowing in a northerly direction through this heavily forested region, the Odell River cuts the same path down through Chaleur Highlands that it has done since the last ice age, 10,000 years ago. Few New Brunswick residents have seen the isolated waterfall named for Jonathan Odell, the second lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick. The area adjacent to the river remains undisturbed due mainly to the steepness of its hillsides. Odell Falls drops 8 m (26 ft) straight into a large basin before tumbling over a series of ledges on its run to the Tobique River. In this cloistered ravine, the roar of the waterfall echoes along the rock walls and up into the forest. Exercise caution near the falls, as moisture tends to collect along the moss-laden ledges.

Directions: Before visiting this waterfall, check in with forestry operations for Acadian Timber to ensure that the gate to their Forestry Road is unlocked and that the road still leads to the falls.

From the Irving service station in Plaster Rock, cross the Tobique River heading east on Route 108 toward Renous. Immediately after crossing the bridge, take the exit to Route 390. Follow Route 390 south toward the hamlet of Odell. Just after the Odell River meets the Tobique, you will find the Acadian Timber Forestry Road. The 13 km (8 mi) drive out to the waterfall is along the forestry road to a narrow access road on the far side of Shine Mountain. I suggest parking at the turnoff to the access road.

19. Odell (Big) Falls

Trail: The trail from the logging road descends into the Odell River Valley and eventually increases in pitch. Near the bottom of the trail, there is a Y-junction. Take the right-hand trail. Near the falls, the trail is steep but manageable. After a winter of heavy snow and wind, be prepared to walk around or over blowdowns.

Nearby Waterfalls: Sluice Falls (The Jaws), Maggies (Robinson) Falls

20. Maggies (Robinson) Falls

Highly Recommended

Victoria County

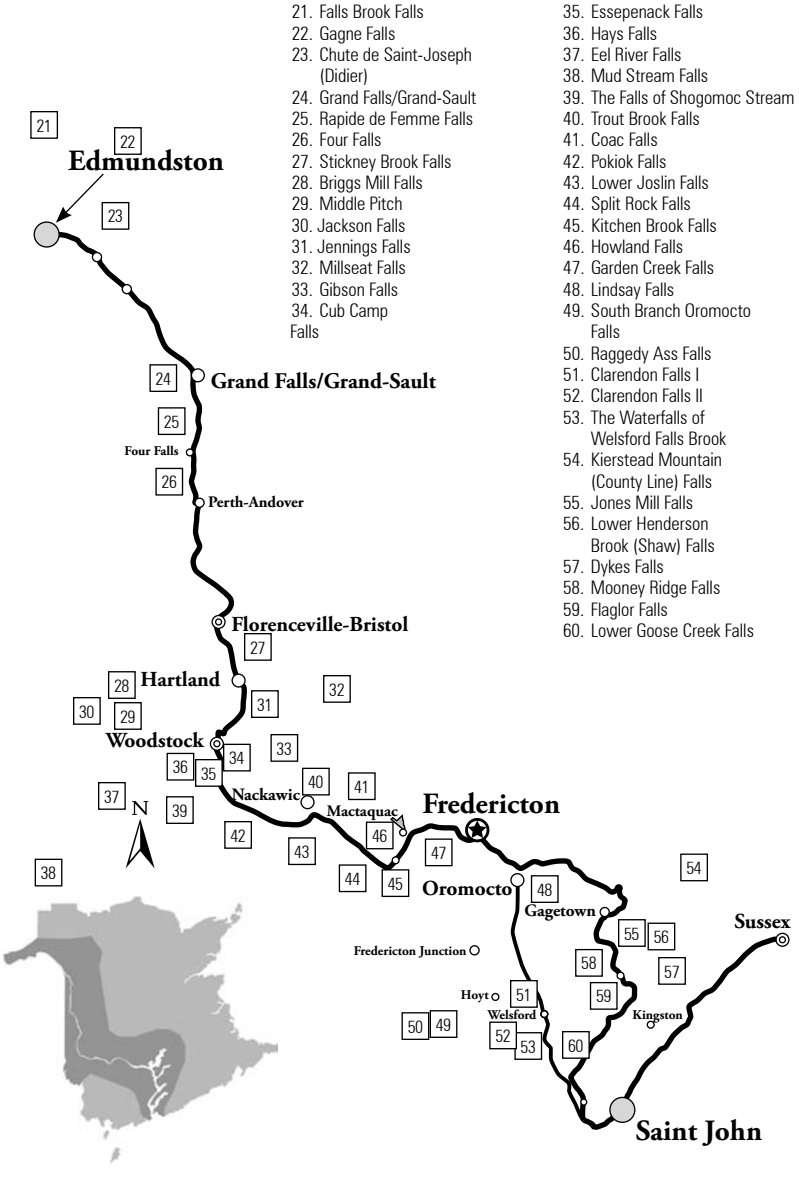
Rating: *****
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: 20 min
GPS: N 46° 44' 20"/W 067° 27' 39"
SNB Map: p.39, Plaster Rock 21J/14
Property Ownership: private
Source: Odellach River
Height: 2-6 m (6.5-19.5 ft)
Type: tiered

Site: Robinson Falls is the official name, but the locals have always called this splendid group of waterfalls Maggies. According to local lore, a woman named Margaret ("Maggie") Grey once lived by the falls and charged children to visit the area and swim. Whatever name you choose, this site is a must-see. The Odellach River, or Little Odell, a tributary of the Tobique River, begins further up in the mountains. Cutting a ravine into the bedrock for almost a km/mi, it produces here a multifaceted series of pleasing waterfalls, canopied by large pine, maple, and beech trees. Maggies is set off by flat rock ledges over which water slips in consecutive drops. Take time to explore the trails that lead to several different points from which you can view and enjoy this little paradise.

Directions: From Perth-Andover, drive east on Route 109 toward Arthurette and Plaster Rock. As you near Arthurette, look for Birch Ridge Road on the right. Drive out this road for approximately 6 km (3.7 mi) until you reach a gate on the left with a sign indicating that visiting the falls is permitted. You'll know the gate because there is a road directly opposite. Park alongside Birch Ridge Road.

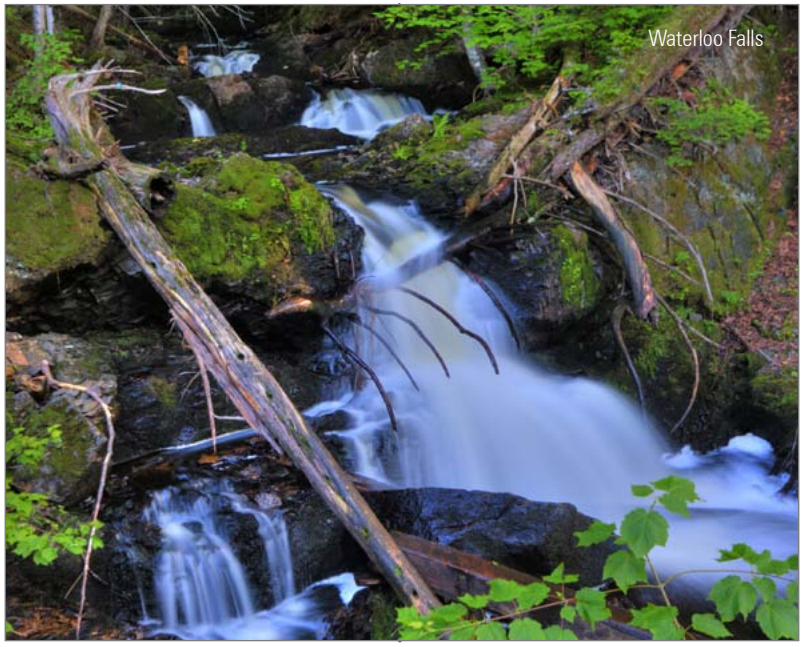
Trail: The trail is the dirt road used by the Hitchcock family, who own the property and have a camp near the falls. Well-beaten paths at the end of this road lead to the many waterfalls.

Nearby Waterfalls: Four Falls, Sluice Falls (The Jaws), Odell (Big) Falls


21. Falls Brook Falls
22. Gagne Falls
23. Chute de Saint-Joseph (Didier)
24. Grand Falls/Grand-Sault
25. Rapide de Femme Falls
26. Four Falls
27. Stickney Brook Falls
28. Briggs Mill Falls
29. Middle Pitch
30. Jackson Falls
31. Jennings Falls
32. Millseat Falls
33. Gibson Falls
34. Cub Camp Falls
35. Essepenack Falls
36. Hays Falls
37. Eel River Falls
38. Mud Stream Falls
39. The Falls of Shogomoc Stream
40. Trout Brook Falls
41. Coac Falls
42. Pokiok Falls
43. Lower Joslin Falls
44. Split Rock Falls
45. Kitchen Brook Falls
46. Howland Falls
47. Garden Creek Falls
48. Lindsay Falls
49. South Branch Oromocto Falls
50. Raggedy Ass Falls
51. Clarendon Falls I
52. Clarendon Falls II
53. The Waterfalls of Welsford Falls Brook
54. Kierstead Mountain (County Line) Falls
55. Jones Mill Falls
56. Lower Henderson Brook (Shaw) Falls
57. Dykes Falls
58. Mooney Ridge Falls
59. Flaglor Falls
60. Lower Goose Creek Falls
Edmundston
Grand Falls/Grand-Sault
Four Falls
Perth-Andover
Florenceville-Bristol
Hartland
Woodstock
Nackawic
Mactaquac
Fredericton
Oromocto
Gagetown
Fredericton Junction
Hoyt
Welsford
Kingston
Sussex
Saint John
N

THE RIVER VALLEY SCENIC DRIVE

It is said that the history of human civilization has been determined and controlled by its great rivers. Known as the Rhine of North America, the Saint John River was for many centuries New Brunswick's primary communication and transportation route. This magnificent river, which has its headwaters in Maine and Quebec, has created a long valley down the western side of New Brunswick and flows through some of our most beautiful forest and farming country. Named by Samuel de Champlain in 1604, the Saint John River and its many tributaries



Waterloo Falls

have given birth to waterfalls with such enigmatic names as Rapide de Femme and Coac, reflecting this province's multi-faceted past.

The River Valley Scenic Route begins at the Quebec border and follows the Madawaska River Valley until crossing over the river at Edmund-ston to begin its province-long dance with the Saint John. In this section, the route follows the valley through the Appalachian Mountains, where it is flanked by rolling hills and waterfalls nestled in deep valleys. After Edmundston, the Saint John River Valley widens, reaching out several km/mi into the forest before attaining any height, until it reaches Grand Falls/Grand-Sault, the home of the largest waterfall in the Maritime provinces.

After the river cuts through this magnificent gorge, the mountains rise up, and from this point south to Fredericton, the valley is etched by numerous waterfalls tumbling down to the river. Below the provincial capital, the valley becomes a broad lowlands, dominated by the province's largest lake, Grand Lake, and various wetlands that are home to migrating Canada geese and a multitude of duck species. After the village of Gagetown, the character of the river changes yet again, as the valley narrows until its exodus into the Bay of Fundy in the port city of Saint John. One unusual feature is the narrow channel that the river squeezes through into the bay, where the extreme tides cause a reversal of its flow. The river once had at least four outlets, but recent geological changes in the earth's crust forced the land upward, closing all except what is now known as the Reversing Falls.

21. Falls Brook Falls

Madawaska County

Highly Recommended

Rating: ****
Hiking Time: 15 min
GPS: N 47° 35' 17"/W 068° 22' 4"
SNB Map: p.11, Grandmaison 21N/09
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Falls Brook
Height: 8 m (26 ft)
Type: plunge

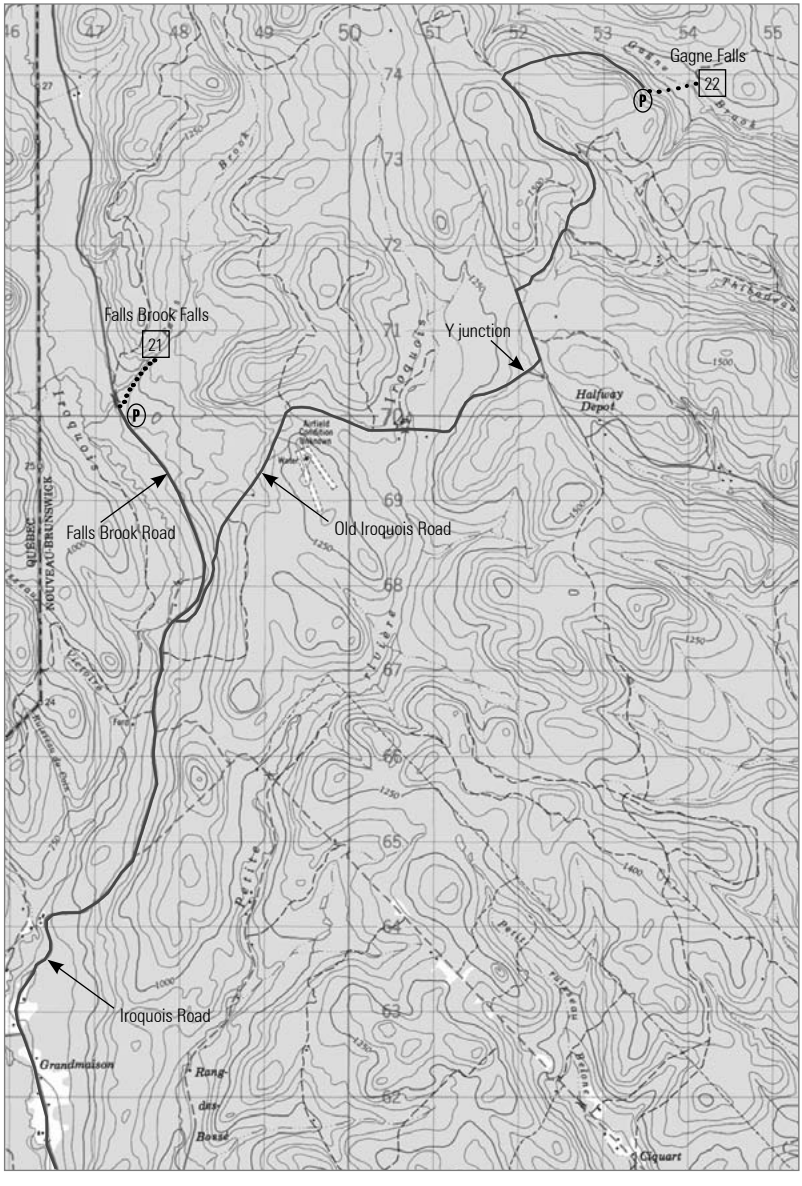
Site: The republic of Madawaska is Appalachian country. This is where you find lofty mountain peaks and deep narrow valleys, and tucked away next to the Quebec border, Madawaska's own Falls Brook Falls. Falls Brook flows southwesterly toward the Iroquois River, which in turn follows the contours of a broad valley, emptying into the mighty Saint John River at Saint-Basile. The waterfall named for this brook is well worth the long drive. With an 8 m (26 ft) plunge, it is a smaller version of the Fall Brook Falls located on the Southwest Miramichi River. The smooth flat rock surface gives it a unique facade. Walking along the trail, which is flanked by mixed hardwoods and balsam fir, spruce, and pine, you are serenaded by both the brook and its falls. There are moose tracks everywhere and plenty of purple trilliums to guide you.

Directions: Head north from Edmundston on rue Victoria, on the east side of the Madawaska River from Saint-Jacques. This street will come to a junction with three roads. One on the left leads to a bridge crossing the Madawaska River and to the village of Saint-Jacques; the second continues straight and is called the East Madawaska River Road; and the last road leads to the right and upward, and is named chemin St. Joseph. Take chemin St. Joseph up over the mountain and down into the Iroquois River Valley. On the map, this area is known as Moulin Morneault. Just after the bridge that crosses the river, turn left onto Iroquois Road. The asphalt eventually turns to gravel, and this road becomes Falls Brook Road. Stay on this road for approximately 17 km (10.5 mi), looking for the trailhead on the right.

21. Falls Brook Falls

Trail: Take the marked trail on the right. A registration log book has been placed at the trailhead for visitors to sign. Follow the sound of the water to the falls. The trail is approximately 350 m (383 yd) long and, as of 2008, was very well main-tained.

Nearby Waterfalls: Gagne Falls, Chute de Saint-Joseph (Didier)


Gagne Falls
22
Falls Brook Falls
21
Y junction
Halfway Depot
Falls Brook Road
Old Iroquois Road
Iroquois Road
Grandmaison
Rang-des-Boxé
Cliquart

Highly Recommended

22. Gagne Falls

Madawaska County

Rating: ****
Difficulty: extreme
Hiking Time: 20 min
GPS: N 47° 37' 7.5"/W 068° 16' 48.5"
SNB Map: p.11, Grandmaison 21N/09
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Gagne Brook
Height: 5 m (16 ft)
Type: plunge

Site: This superb waterfall on Gagne Brook is located in a wilderness area northeast of the city of Edmundston. Numerous old forestry roads criss-cross the countryside, making the drive to the falls difficult without up-to-date information and accurate GPS coordinates. For the waterfall enthusiast, however, the prize is well worth the effort involved in getting here. Nestled in a ravine of rich green moss, Gagne Falls is a postcard falls waiting to be photographed and savoured. This 5 m (16 ft) waterfall crashes over a sheer rock face, plunging into the small, shallow pool of a cool and moist ravine. Immediately above the falls lie beaver ponds and deadwater. The entire area is dense with old-growth trees and deadfall. This is a day trip for anyone from southern New Brunswick, so plan well. I strongly suggest stopping at the Department of Natural Resources office in Boucher to let them know that you are heading into the area. There are two or three ways to the waterfall. I have described the one I used below, but the folks at the DNR office may know of others.

Directions: Before heading out, stop at the Department of Natural Resources office in Boucher to check that roads are clear, Head north from Edmundston on rue Victoria, on the east side of the Madawaska River from Saint-Jacques. This street will come to a junction with three roads. One on the left leads to a bridge crossing the Madawaska River and to the village of Saint-Jacques; the second continues straight and is called the East Madawaska River Road; and the last road leads to the right and upward, and is named chemin St. Joseph. Take chemin St. Joseph up over the mountain and

22. Gagne Falls

down into the Iroquois River Valley. On the map this area is known as Moulin Morneault. Just after the bridge that crosses the river, turn left onto Iroquois Road. Stay on this road for approximately 14 km (8.7 mi). Turn right off onto the Old Iroquois Road and drive up the hill, continuing for 6 km (3.7 mi) until the first Y-junction (Halfway Depot) in the road. Stay left. Drive about 1 km (0.6 mi) until reaching the coordinates N 47° 35' 47.3" / W 68° 18' 29.3" and turn right. Follow this winding road for about 2 km (1.2 mi) until reaching N 47° 36' 33" / W 68° 17' 47" and turn left. Continue on for approximately 1.5 km (0.9 mi) or until N 47° 37' 3.6" / W 68° 18' 30.0" and turn right. Follow this road for 2 km (1.2 mi) to N47° 36' 58.8" / W68° 17' 7.5" and park nearby.

Trail: From the access road, the hike toward the falls is hard going because of the heavy growth of forest and the large amount of deadfall. The waterfall is approximately 350 m (383 yd) in an easterly direction over the ridge. There is no path so bushwhacking is necessary. The area above the waterfall is swampy and dotted with beaver ponds, so be prepared to get muddy and wet.

Waterfalls Nearby: Falls Brook Falls, Chute de Saint-Joseph (Didier)

23. Chute de Saint-Joseph (Didier)

Madawaska County

Rating: **
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: 5 min
GPS: N 47° 26' 19.09"/W 68° 18' 52.05"
SNB Map: p.21, Edmundston 21N/08
Property Ownership: private
Source: Blanchette Brook
Height: 3 m (10 ft)
Type: block

Site: Glaciers receding from the Laurentian Shield carved deep valleys across the ancient Appalachian Mountain Range. Nestled in the valleys of Madawaska County are small hamlets like Francoeur, Levesque, and Rang-des-Couturier. These communities are located along many small brooks that twist and turn on a haphazard path toward the Saint John River. One such brook is the

23. Chute de Saint-Joseph (Didier)

23. Chute de Saint-Joseph (Didier)

Blanchette, which tumbles northward until it turns abruptly to follow the contours of the older, more established valleys of the Appalachians. Blanchette Brook is not very wide, but when it drops over a 3 m (10 ft) crag, its cascade is both pleasing to the eye and refreshing to the spirit. The picturesque Chute de Saint-Joseph (Didier) is a very popular site and has been often photographed. On a hot summer afternoon, the cool moist air from the waterfall is invigorating.

Directions: From the intersection of boulevard Herbert and rue Victoria in Edmundston, drive north along rue Victoria away from the city to chemin Oliver Boucher. Turn right onto chemin Oliver Boucher and drive over the mountain to the junction with rue Titus Road, chemin Sault, and rue Couturier. Take rue Couturier and drive for 1.6 km (1 mi) to rue T. Morin. Turn right onto this road. Approximately 1 km (0.6 mi) from the intersection, just past property number 122, there is a path on the right-hand side of the road. Park alongside the road.

Trail: A well-defined trail leads through the woods down to the base of the waterfall. Near the end, the trail narrows and can be slippery. Once in the ravine, there is a large flat area from which to photograph the falls.

Nearby Waterfalls: Falls Brook Falls, Gagne Falls

Highly Recommended

24. Grand Falls/Grand-Sault

Victoria County

Rating: *****
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: negligible (roadside)
GPS: N 47° 03' 03.46"/W 067° 44' 23.16"
SNB Map: p.31, Grand Falls/Grand-Sault 21O/04
Property Ownership: municipal
Source: Saint John River
Height: 23 m (75 ft)
Type: cascade

Site: Grand Falls/Grand-Sault, dropping from a height of 23 m (75 ft), is said to be the largest waterfall east of Niagara Falls. The Maliseet name for the falls was *Chicanekapeag*, meaning "giant destroyer." Legend suggests that Mohawk warriors were led here to die by Malobianah, a Maliseet woman. The first European to remark on the glorious waterfall was Monsignor de Saint-Vallier in 1686. Thomas Carleton, the first governor of New Brunswick, established a military post in the area in 1791. Acadian, Irish, Scottish, and Loyalist settlers all contributed to the development of the town, which was known as Colbrooke until 1890 when it was renamed in honor of its great falls.

Grand Falls/Grand-Sault has long powered the local economy. Several lumber mills operated at the site throughout the nineteenth century. A dam, completed in 1931, now diverts water through a tunnel underneath the town to a hydro-

electric generating plant at the mouth of the mighty gorge. During the flood of 2008, TV viewers from all over New Brunswick watched transfixed as Grand Falls became a giant rapid that filled the gorge with rushing water, temporarily removing all traces of the waterfall. The power of the spring freshet was such that the generating plant, more than 1.5 km (0.9 mi) downriver from the falls, was damaged.

Directions: Drive to Grand Falls / Grand-Sault and follow the signs to the information centre.

Trail: At the information centre, attendants will provide maps of the trail, as well as information on the falls and the building of the hydro dam. The town has developed an excellent set of trails and lookouts.

Nearby Waterfalls: Rapide de Femme Falls, Four Falls

Highly Recommended

25. Rapide de Femme Falls

Victoria County

Rating: *****
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: 10 min
GPS: N 47° 0' 23"/W 067° 44' 4"
SNB Map: p.31, Grand Falls/Grand-Sault 21O/04
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Rapide de Femme Stream
Height: 20 m (65.5 ft)
Type: cascade

Site: Just south of the town of Grand Falls/Grand-Sault, in an area known as Argosy, Rapide de Femme Stream etches a deep ravine through the countryside on its passage to the Saint John River. According to local folklore, the stream was named by a group of men who wished to take a wagon across but feared the violent waters. A woman volunteered to

25. Rapide de Femme Falls

lead the team across, and ever since, the stream and its impressive 20 m (65.5 ft) waterfall have been called Rapide de Femme.

Because of its proximity to the famous Grand Falls/Grand-Sault, Rapide de Femme Falls is known to only a few, but its relative obscurity adds to its rugged beauty. The province once operated a fish hatchery in the area, diverting fresh water from the stream through a building at the apex of the falls. In 1954, Hurricane Edna caused the stream to surge, destroying the dam; however, the remains of this structure still stand at the top of the falls, commanding a majestic view of the rushing torrent. The stream careens off large outcrops on either side of the main channel as it drops over this high escarpment. In autumn, the surrounding canopy of spruce, cedar, and balsam fir, as well as the sprinkling of hardwoods, offer an extravagance for the senses. This waterfall can be heard a long way off, beckoning you to witness something special.

Directions: From Fredericton, drive to Grand Falls/Grand-Sault on Route 2 (Trans-Canada Highway) and take exit 83 (Portage Road). Follow Portage Road to the sign for West River Road. Turn right and drive approximately 4 km (2.5 mi) downriver. Look for a cabinetmaker's shop, just before a cluster of apartment buildings on the right. Park near this shop.

25. Rapide de Femme Falls

Trail: Walk past the cabinetmaker's shop to the NB Trail, which is located just behind the shop. Follow the trail north until you see some old concrete fishponds on the left. Look for a trail leading between the ponds toward the trees. Take this short trail to the stream. It emerges well below the falls. There is an old road that leads to the top of the falls and the remains of the concrete structure.

Nearby Waterfalls: Grand Falls/Grand-Sault, Four Falls

26. Four Falls

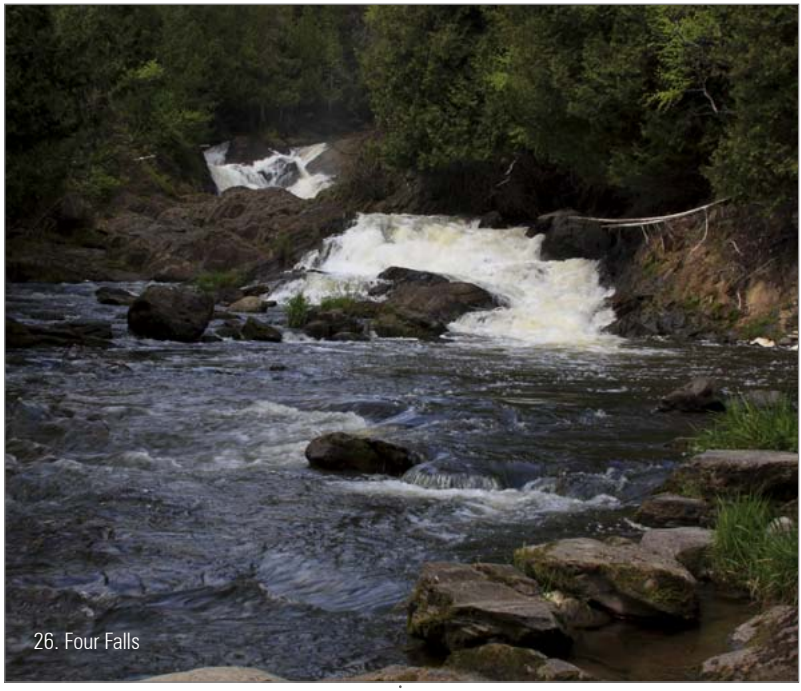
Victoria County

Rating: ****
Difficulty: moderate
Hiking Time: negligible (roadside)
GPS: N 46° 49' 27.78"/W 067° 44' 19.13"
SNB Map: p.38, Aroostook 21J/13
Property Ownership: private
Source: Limestone Stream
Height: 4-6 m (13-20 ft)
Type: tiered

Site: As the name suggests, Four Falls is a series of four waterfalls, formed by Limestone Stream as it rushes wildly into the Aroostook River. This area is steeped in Canadian history. During colonial times, the Aroostook was a link in the Grand Communications Route that carried news and goods to Upper Canada. In the 1830s, the United States laid claim to the area, igniting in 1838-39 the bloodless conflict known as the Aroostook War. Indeed, it was not until the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842 that this disputed boundary area was deemed British territory.

The stream is about 10 m (30 ft) wide, with the drops varying in height from 4-6 m (13-20 ft). Despite its close proximity to the Trans-Canada Highway and several homes, this site has an amazing wilderness ambience due to a thick cover of mature trees and the intense roar of the water as it careens over and around large boulders. The series of drops begins at the location of a broken dam that was once a waterwheel for milling grain and ends at the point where the stream merges with the Aroostook River. The exposed bedrock along the steep ravine runs upstream at sharp angles, allowing large blocks to fall freely; this has created small voids behind some of the drops. In the case of the largest waterfall, you can actually walk behind the falls in low water. Each of the drops is smaller than the one before with more broken blocks of bedrock in the stream; these rocks are very angular and polished.

Directions: Driving north on Route 2 (Trans-Canada Highway) toward Grand Falls/Grand-Sault, take exit 107 to the village of Aroostook and Four Falls. Follow the exit to



26. Four Falls

the junction with the Aroostook Road. Turn left and drive along the Aroostook River, crossing the old Trans-Canada Highway bridge to the rural community of Four Falls. In Four Falls, turn left and drive west toward the Aroostook Valley Country Club. After approximately 300 m (328 yd), the road crosses Limestone Stream. The trailhead is just before the bridge.

Trail: A well-defined trail leads along the east side of the river. Near the bottom, the trail is wet year-round due to a spring that runs out of the hillside. For this reason, exercise caution when hiking down this far. The uppermost waterfall is located above the bridge.

Nearby Waterfalls: Maggies (Robinson) Falls, Rapide de Femme Falls

27. Stickney Brook Falls

Victoria County

Rating: *
Difficulty: moderate
Hiking Time: 10 min
GPS: N 46° 23' 10.28"/W 067° 34' 00.50"
SNB Map: p.52, Florenceville 21J/05
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Stickney Brook
Height: 2 m (6.5 ft)
Type: cascade

Site: Stickney Brook flows in a westerly direction into the Saint John River. The brook's diminutive but charming waterfall, near Lumber Road in the village of Stickney, is well known to locals, and easy to find and walk to. The trail leading to the falls passes a dumping area for gravel and other items, such as concrete blocks and discarded lumber. But once in the woods, you quickly forget the view from the road and focus instead on the attractive ravine and sheltered pathway. The ravine is heavily canopied by trees and provides a cool retreat from the summer heat. Children from the village have attached a rope from an old maple so that they can swing out and drop into the refreshing pool. Down from the falls, you can see the remnants of an old potato barrel manufacturing company and further up the brook, an old dam and smoke stack, showing that the brook was once used to operate a sawmill.

Directions: The village of Stickney is located along the Saint John River between Hartland and Florenceville. Take Route 105 north from Hartland to the junction with Lumber Road. A post office is near this junction. Follow Lumber Road to Bert Road and park at the recreation centre.

Trail: Opposite the recreation centre on Bert Road, a narrow path leads into the ravine, emerging just below the waterfall.

Nearby Waterfalls: Briggs Mill Falls, Middle Pitch

28. Briggs Mill Falls

Carleton County

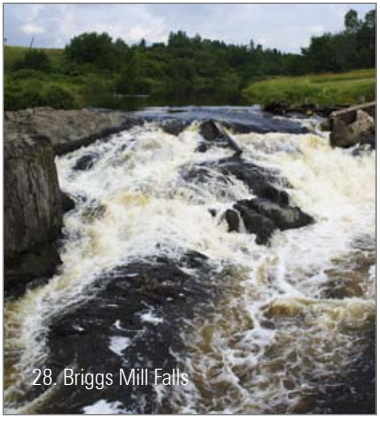
Rating: **
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: negligible (roadside)
GPS: N 46° 14' 46.19"/W 067° 45' 31.47"
SNB Map: p.59, Woodstock 21J/04
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: North Branch Meduxnekeag River
Height: 3 m (10 ft)
Type: cascade

Site: One of New Brunswick's finest roadside waterfall sites, Briggs Mill Falls is located just upriver from the bridge spanning the North Branch Meduxnekeag River in the tiny hamlet of Oakville in Carleton County. The river flows gently through the forest and rural countryside until it reaches this juncture. At Oakville, it collides violently with the exposed bedrock that splits the river channel, sending torrents of water crashing

28. Briggs Mill Falls

against outcrops along the edges. This is farming country, and the Briggs family has worked the land adjacent to the river and waterfall for over a hundred years. According to Eric Briggs, his grandfather Charlie built a water mill here. With the advent of electricity, the family set up a generator and provided power to two or three nearby farms. Over the years, the water mill was twice destroyed by fire and rebuilt. Eventually, it was destroyed by Hurricane Edna in 1954. The best way to photograph the falls is to scramble down the south side of the bridge to the flat rocks below, though this is not recommended during high water flows.

Directions: From Route 2 (Trans-Canada Highway), take exit 185 to Woodstock, and drive north away from the town on Route 550 for 11.5 km (7 mi) until reaching the sign for Route 540. Take this road and drive a further 4.5 km (3.8 mi) to the hamlet of Oakville, and park near the bridge over the North Branch Meduxnekeag River.


28. Briggs Mill Falls

Trail: The waterfall is located near the bridge.

Nearby Waterfalls: Middle Pitch, Jackson Falls

29. Middle Pitch

Carleton County

Rating: ***
Difficulty: moderate
Hiking Time: 5 min
GPS: N 46° 14’ 42”/W 067° 45’ 15”
SNB Map: p.59, Woodstock 21J/04

Property Ownership: private
Source: North Branch Meduxnekeag River
Height: 5 m (16.5 ft)
Type: cascade

29. Middle Pitch

Site: Just downriver from Briggs Mill Falls is a somewhat larger waterfall known as Middle Pitch. The sound of this falls is thunderous and can be heard from a great distance. During the spring freshet, or after a heavy rain, the river boils over the granite bedrock with such velocity and power that the spray of mist issues far downstream. With its headwaters in the state of Maine, this branch of the Meduxnekeag River drains a large expanse of forest and farmland. The watershed and surrounding area is unique to western New Brunswick, as it features a hardwood forest of basswood and butternut, normally found only in the lower reaches of the ancient Appalachian Mountain Range.

Directions: From Route 2 (Trans-Canada Highway), take exit 185 to Woodstock, and drive north away from the town on Route 550 for 11.5 km (7 mi) until reaching the sign for Route 540. Take this road and drive a further 4.5 km (2.8 mi) to the hamlet of Oakville, parking alongside the road just before the bridge over the North Branch Meduxnekeag River.

Trail: Walk along the edge of the farmer's field and past the woods for approximately 250 m (273 yd) to a trail that leads down the steep embankment to the base of the falls. The property belongs to the Bell family and permission should be requested prior to beginning your hike. They do not mind visitors as long as no vehicles are used. The Bell home is across the road from the field.

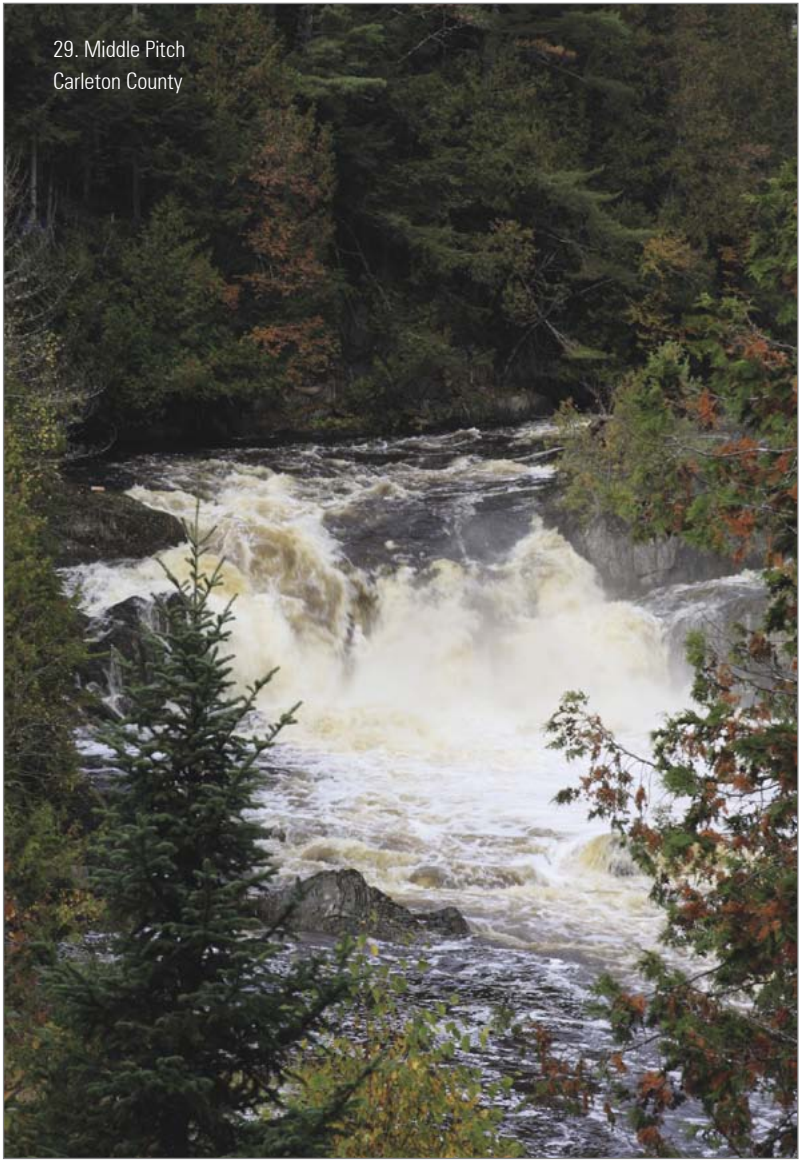
Waterfalls Nearby: Briggs Mill Falls, Jackson Falls

29. Maggies (Robinson) Falls
Victoria County

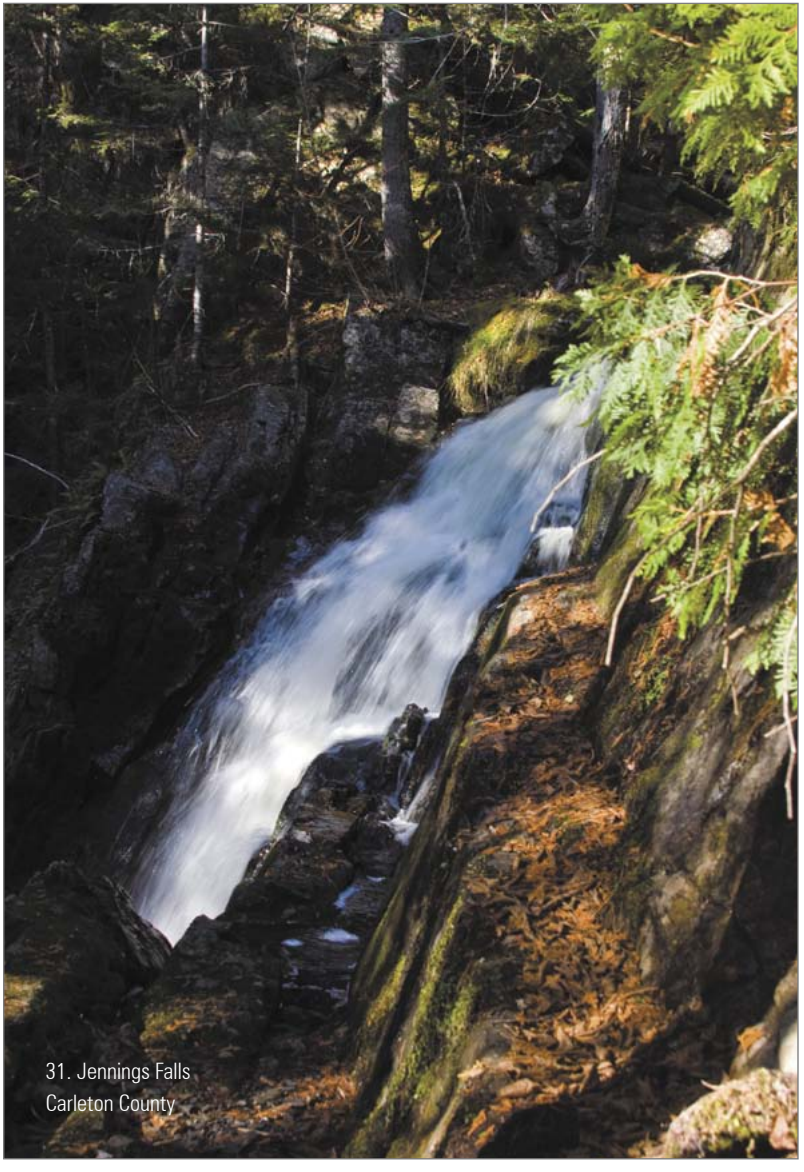
21. Falls Brook Falls
Madawaska County

22. Gagne Falls
Madawaska County

27. Stickney Brook Falls
Victoria County



29. Middle Pitch
Carleton County



31. Jennings Falls
Carleton County

32. Millseat Falls
York County

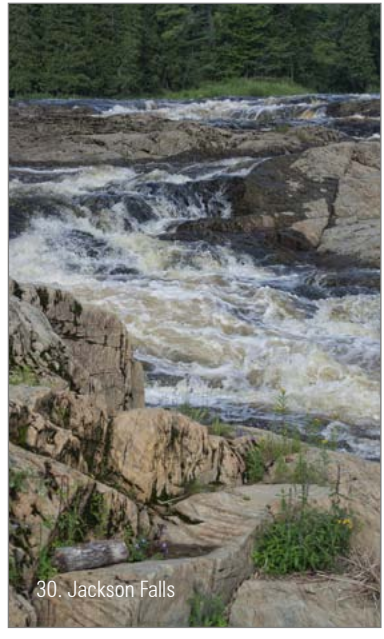
36. Hays Falls
Carleton County

30. Jackson Falls

Carleton County

Rating: **
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: negligible (roadside)
GPS: N 46° 13' 32"/W 067° 44' 35"
SNB Map: p.59, Woodstock 21J/04
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Meduxnekeag River
Height: 1-2 m (3-6.5 ft)
Type: cascade

Site: A tributary of the Saint John River, the Meduxnekeag River rises in two principal branches in Aroostook County, Maine, and ends in New Brunswick where it joins the Saint John River in downtown Woodstock. Jackson Falls is the name of a small farming community nestled beside the banks of the Meduxnekeag and this scenic falls. The area is home to the Appalachian Hardwood Forest, a type of forest found nowhere else in Atlantic Canada. It contains trees and other plant species similar to those found much further southwest but uncommon here. Jackson Falls features a series of ledges spanning the width of the river and flows a distance of 200 m (219 yd) to a pool where the river converges with the north branch of the Meduxnekeag. The cascade is impressive with several drops totalling 5 m (16.5 ft). Like many of the larger tributaries of the Saint John River, the volume and force of the Meduxnekeag has eroded what was once a single waterfall into various cascades.


30. Jackson Falls

Directions: From Route 2 (Trans-Canada Highway), take exit 185 to Woodstock, and drive north away from the town on Route 550 for 11.5 km (7 mi) until reaching the sign for Route 540. Take this road and drive a further 4.5 km to the hamlet of Oakville and cross the bridge over the North Branch Meduxnekeag River. Just past the bridge, turn to the left and drive approximately 2.5 km (1.6 mi) to the community of Jackson Falls and park near the bridge spanning the main Meduxnekeag River.

Trail: From the road, clamber under the south side of the bridge and hike along the rocky shore to a ledge protruding into the falls.

Nearby Waterfalls: Briggs Mill Falls, Middle Pitch

31. Jennings Falls

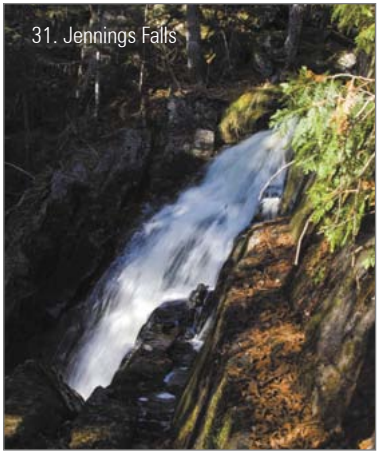
Highly Recommended

Carleton County

Rating: ****
Difficulty: moderate-to-strenuous
Hiking Time: 30 min
GPS: N 46° 13' 11.5"/W 067° 28' 16.6"
SNB Map: p.60, Millville 21J/03
Property Ownership: private
Source: Ackers Creek
Height: 10 m (33 ft)
Type: notch/tiered

Site: This dazzling notched and tiered waterfall is a must-see. Jennings Falls is named for a family of Irish immigrants who once homesteaded along Ackers Creek. The narrow creek has scored through a ridge of bedrock, making a notch for the top falls, and then found a second fissure and cut yet another notch for water to drop over into a large pool before continuing on its way toward the Saint John River. The ridges on either side of the ravine rise abruptly from the creek bed, keeping the area rich in moisture, as evident by the thick growth of moss and lichen on trees and rocks. All this moisture and moss, however,

31. Jennings Falls


31. Jennings Falls

combined with the steep sides of the ravine, makes the hike to Jennings Falls challenging, so only attempt this expedition if your overall fitness level is good.

Directions: From Woodstock, cross the Saint John River to Grafton and turn left onto Route 105, heading north toward Hartland. Drive for approximately 5 km (3 mi) until reaching the Ackers Creek Bridge (a concrete structure). Just beyond the bridge, turn right onto a dirt road called Jennings Road. Drive approximately 2 km (1.2 mi) to an open field on the right. Park near the camp located alongside the field, next to the woods. The GPS coordinates for the field, which is known as Blacks Field, are N 46° 13' 15.4"' / W 067° 28' 48.8".

Trail: From Blacks Field, follow the woods road on foot for approximately 2 km (1.2 mi). There are two side roads on the left on the way in, but continue walking straight. You will pass an abandoned car on the right and a side road to right, but once again, stay straight. A slight uphill section leads through an old apple orchard and then a small clearing under a large pine tree with the remnants of a campfire. From the large pine, face east (right) and follow the narrow path over and down a very steep incline into the ravine. A good level of physical fitness is required to access the ravine.

Waterfalls Nearby: Millseat Falls, Gibson Falls

32. Millseat Falls

York County

Rating: **
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: negligible (roadside)
GPS: N 46° 6' 55"/W 067° 18' 46"
SNB Map: p.60, Millville 21J/03
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: West Branch Nackawic Stream
Height: 4 m (13 ft)
Type: tiered

Description: Every day, commuters heading for Woodstock along Route 585 drive by Millseat Falls without noticing this exquisite roadside falls because of its thick cover of spruce and cedar. Cascading over an outcrop, the West Branch Nackawic Stream divides here into three distinct drops that reconnect in a pool near the highway. The stream is then forced into a sharp left-hand turn and parallels the road before turning again to flow under the bridge on Route 585. The pretty tiered waterfall makes a glorious photograph in autumn with its background of softwoods and the occasional maple or birch tree. Please exercise caution, though, as it is a 5 m (16 ft) drop from the treeline to the pool.

Directions: From Route 105 in Nackawic, take Route 605, and after crossing the bridge in Pinder, take Route 595 toward Temperance Vale. Just beyond Temperance Vale, Route 595 swings to the left along the West Branch Nackawic Stream. However, continue driving straight, toward the rural hamlet of Nortondale, a distance of 13.5 km (8.4 mi). Near Nortondale, look for Route 585 on your left. Drive approximately 5 km (3 mi), heading west, to the bridge crossing the West Branch Nackawic Stream. Drive a 100 m (109 yd) further and park alongside the road.

Trail: There is no established trail leading from the road to the falls, but you can follow the sound of the water.

Nearby Waterfalls: Jennings Falls

33. Gibson Falls

33. Gibson Falls

Carleton County

Rating: ***
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: 5 min
GPS: N 46° 05' 29.7"/W 067° 29' 39.4"
SNB Map: p.59, Woodstock 21J/04
Property Ownership: private
Source: Gibson Creek
Height: 10 m (33 ft)
Type: tiered

Site: Gibson Creek Falls is named for James Gibson of Kilmarnock, Scotland, who settled in this area in the nineteenth century, and it is located on the opposite side of the Saint John River from the town of Woodstock. The gentle character of the creek changes abruptly at this escarpment, plunging through a notch in the bedrock to form a double-tiered waterfall that crashes into a large basin. This pool is a popular site for swimming and fishing. The rock face next to the falls illustrates the enormous pressure these rock formations underwent in our geological past. The strata are twisted first up and then straight down, forming a letter "S" on its side. Large pine trees surround the falls, offering several excellent vantage points.

Directions: From Woodstock, cross the Saint John River on the Grafton bridge and turn south on Route 105. Drive 2 km (1.2 mi) to the turnoff for Kilmarnock Road, which winds through the hills above the Saint John River. Continue on this road to the first (and only) bridge. The access road to the falls is on your right immediately past the bridge. The total driving distance from Route 105 to the falls is 11.5 km (7 mi).

Trail: Drive in the access road and park. There are several short trails leading from the parking area to the waterfall. Make note of which trail you take as finding the same one back can be tricky. Approaching the falls from the top trail offers a wonderful view of the entire ravine. Further along the edge of the ravine, a path leads down to a lookout on an outcrop.

Nearby Waterfalls: Jennings Falls, Cub Camp Falls

34. Cub Camp Falls

34. Cub Camp Falls

Carleton County

Rating: **
Difficulty: strenuous
Hiking Time: 45 min
GPS: N 46° 03' 46.1"/W 067° 31' 55.1"
SNB Map: p.59, Woodstock 21J/04
Property Ownership: private
Source: Gibson Creek
Height: 3 m (10 ft)
Type: block

Site: Gibson Creek cascades down through the hillside that forms the eastern ridge of mountains along the Saint John River. Except for Gibson Falls, the creek's journey through these ancient mountains is dawdling. It drains several smaller tributaries and deadwaters, attracting the tannic acid formed by organic decay. This produces a stream of a noticeably brownish colour. Cup Camp Falls is the largest of the rapids and waterfalls that Gibson Creek produces as it flows to meet a secondary escarpment along the ridge. Dropping through a notch in this escarpment, the creek forms a generous pool that is very dark and deep. The hike to this waterfall is difficult but worth the effort. A dip in its large swimming hole is a welcome reward for those who persevere in reaching the remote site.

Directions: From Woodstock, cross the Saint John River on the Grafton bridge, and turn south on Route 105. Drive 12.5 km (7.8 mi) to the bridge that crosses Gibson Creek. This is located just before the Jolly Farmer, a commercial farming operation. There is an old road on the left before the bridge. Park here.

Trail: There is no established trail. You must head into the woods and veer right toward the creek. Measured on the map, it is only 1.6 km (1 mi) up from Route 105. However, hiking along the side of the ravine, climbing over blowdowns, and continually navigating around outcrops of granite make it challenging and slow going.

Nearby Waterfalls: Gibson Falls, Essepenack Falls, Trout Brook Falls

35. Essepenack Falls

Carleton County

Rating: **
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: negligible (roadside)
GPS: N 46° 03' 25.4"/W 067° 33' 03.2"
SNB Map: p.59, Woodstock 21J/04
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Gibson Creek
Height: 2 m (6.5 ft)
Type: cascade

Site: Just before Gibson Creek meets the Saint John River at Essepenack Cove, it produces one last waterfall for our enjoyment. On the Saint John River side of Route 105, the creek is forced into a sharp right-hand turn and then drops over a ridge of granite, forming a wonderful cascade of whitewater just out of sight from the highway. Shielding the entire area are large, mature maple, beech, and birch trees, making it an enchanting site to visit.

Directions: From Woodstock, cross the Saint John River on the Grafton bridge, and turn south on Route 105. Drive 12.5 km (7.8 mi) to the bridge that crosses Gibson Creek. This is located just before the Jolly Farmer, a commercial farming operation. There is an old road on the left before the bridge. Park here.

Trail: Walk directly across the highway, climb over the guard rail and down the embankment. From here, head toward the creek and the sound of the waterfall. The total distance is only 100 m (109 yd).

Nearby Waterfalls: Gibson Falls, Trout Brook Falls, Cub Camp Falls

36. Hays Falls

Highly Recommended

Carleton County

Rating: *****
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: 30 min
GPS: N 46° 01' 36"/W 067° 33' 16"
SNB Map: p.59, Woodstock 21J/04
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Hays Stream
Height: 20 m (66 ft)
Type: veil

Description: At one time, Hays Falls, on the Maliseet Trail, was very secluded, but this changed with the construction of the new Trans-Canada Highway. One of the amazing attributes of waterfalls, however, is that they tend to help you forget about annoyances like highway traffic. Hays Falls is no exception. Once down in the ravine, all vehicle noise disappears as the musical notes of the stream bouncing off the rock face carry through the mixed hardwood forest. At 20 m (66 ft), Hays Falls is one of New Brunswick's highest waterfalls and a good example of a veil falls, where the water spreads across the exposed bedrock in intricate patterns.

The 200 km (124 mi) Wolastoqiyik (Maliseet) Trail is part of the historic portage and canoe transportation route linking the Saint John River system with the Penobscot River in Maine. This ancient pathway drew the attention and interest of historian and naturalist William Francis Ganong, who was intrigued with its importance to the semi-nomadic peoples we now call the Maliseet, Mi'kmaq, Passamaquoddy, and Penobscot First Nations. In the 1800s, some historians speculated that the trail was the earliest evidence of man in eastern North America.

Directions: From Fredericton, head toward Woodstock on Route 2 (Trans-Canada Highway). Before reaching Woodstock, take exit 212 (Meductic), and turn onto Route 165. Once on Route 165, drive north approximately 7 km (4.4 mi), looking for the sign that says "Maliseet Trail" and park in the area by the trailhead.

Trail: The Maliseet Trail is well developed and maintained, and is marked with blue metal blazes with white diagonal bars. The hike to the falls is 1.7 km (1 mi). Hiking trails give access to both the top and the bottom of the waterfall.

Nearby Waterfalls: The Falls of Shogomoc Stream

36. Hays Falls

37. Eel River Falls

York County

Rating: ***
Difficulty: moderate
Hiking Time: 45 min
GPS: N 45° 57' 01.2"/W 067° 34' 00.4"
SNB Map: p.68, Fosterville 21G/13
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Eel River
Height: 1-2 m (3-6.5 ft)
Type: block/cascade

Site: The majestic Eel River is a kayaker's paradise, especially during the spring freshet or after a heavy rain. The river drains a large wetland to the northwest, composed of several lakes, and for the most part, sweeps gently by the low hills that dominate this region. Like all rivers, the Eel must eventually make its way to lower elevations, and at Eel River Falls, the river begins that decent toward the Saint John River Valley. It is here that it severs a narrow channel between two mountain ridges in a twisted path. The three drops of Eel River Falls spill over ledges that span the entire width of the river. An abandoned Canadian National Railway track, running parallel to the river near the falls, provides easy access. There are several large outcrops stretching out into the channel from which to view this pretty waterfall.

Directions: From Woodstock, drive south on Route 2 (Trans-Canada Highway). Take exit 212 and follow Route 122 to Canterbury. Once in the village, locate Mill Street, drive to the end, and turn left. Drive up the hill to the first road on the right. Follow this road until a T-junction. Take the road to the right and follow it to property number 91. Opposite is access to an old railway track that is now used for ATVs. Park here.

Trail: Walk along the ATV trail 2 km (1.2 mi) to an old woods road on the right. Walk down this road and turn at the first road to the right, where within 100 m (109 yd), you will see a narrow trail on the left that leads through the woods to the waterfall. The crash of the waterfall can be heard from the trailhead. Caution is required near the falls.

Nearby Waterfalls: Hays Falls, Mud Stream Falls

32. Mud Stream Falls

38. Mud Stream Falls

York County

Rating: ***
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: 5 min
GPS: N 45° 41' 21.1"/W 067° 43' 47.6"
SNB Map: p.76, Forest City 21G/12
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Mud Stream
Height: 4 m (13 ft)
Type: cascade

Site: Mud Lake, near the tiny community of Forest City, drops into a narrow steam and immediately spills over a waterfall of 4 m (13 ft) in height. From the lake, the stream seems to disappear mysteriously into the forest. The rapids below Mud Stream Falls carry on for an additional 200 m (220 yd) before emptying into Spednic Lake. The falls and these two lakes form one of the many waterways that fuel the St. Croix River. Nice open trails lead from the access road directly to the lake and falls. Large boulders scattered along the stream provide seating to relax and enjoy the sights and sounds of the cascade. At the top of the stream, there is a canoe launch for the 300 m (328 yd) portage around the waterfall. Nearby, fastened to the top of a large boulder, a monument notes that this area is part of the international border between Canada and the United States.

Directions: From Woodstock, drive south on Route 2 (Trans-Canada Highway) and take exit 212. Follow Route 122 toward Canterbury passing through to Fosterville. At Fosterville, drive south toward Forest City and Pemberton Ridge. At the bottom of Pemberton Ridge, a distance of approx 13 km (8 mi), there is an access road on the left. Follow this rough road for 1.5 km (0.9 mi) to a secondary access road on the right. Approximately 650 m (711 yd) along this woods road, you will see the canoe portage trail to the top of the falls and the lake.

Trail: The portage trail leads through a mixed forest of old-growth trees. It is wide and, for the most part, flat to facilitate portaging canoes around the falls.

Nearby Waterfalls: Eel River Falls

Highly Recommended

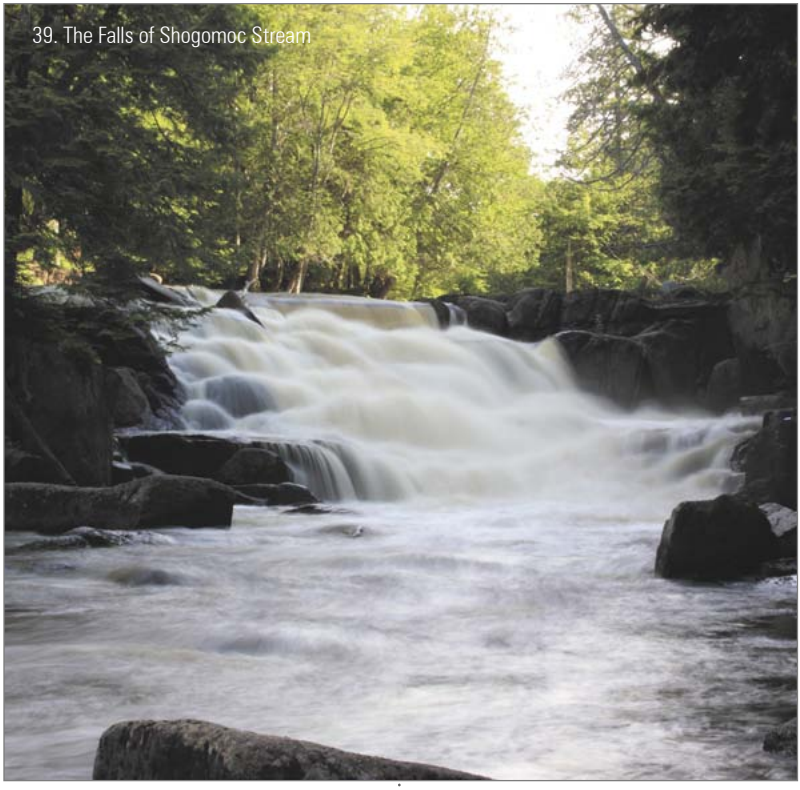
39. The Falls of Shogomoc Stream

York County

Rating: *****
Difficulty: moderate
Hiking Time: 20 min
GPS: N 45° 56' 38.4"/W 067° 19' 14.2"
SNB Map: p.69, Canterbury 21G/14
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Shogomoc Stream
Height: 2-6 m (6.5-20 ft)
Type: various (cascade, block, tiered)

Site: Shogomoc has several meanings in Maliseet but its predominant usage is as a derivation of the word *Seeogamook* meaning "place of chiefs," a reference to a rock, also known as Governor's Table, that was visible in the Saint John River before flooding in 1967. For the most part, the demeanor of the stream is rather gentle as it collects waters from several small lakes and wetlands. This serene character drastically changes, however, approximately 2 km (1.2 mi) up from its confluence with the Saint John River. The stream suddenly knifes through the mountainside, dropping rapidly over a distance of 600 m (656 yd). Here, it produces four beautiful waterfalls, of which Shogomoc Falls and Big Falls are the most impressive.

Shogomoc Falls is the first of the four waterfalls. At a slight bend, directly below a hydro line, the stream has formed two channels over the exposed granite outcrop. There are several large granite boulders where you can sit and bask in the soothing sound of the water as it splashes over and around the other boulders in its path. Big Falls, which is slightly higher than Shogomoc, is the third waterfall in the series. It tumbles over a sheer ledge spanning the width of the stream, and with its overstorey of maple, beech, and birch, offers an equally arresting view of water and trees. Hiking alongside the stream, it is easy to see why avid whitewater kayakers enjoy these waters during high water. The force of the stream produces plenty of whitecaps, and you can hear rocks tumbling along the streambed under your kayak. This stream and its waterfalls are magical and a definite must-see for waterfallers.

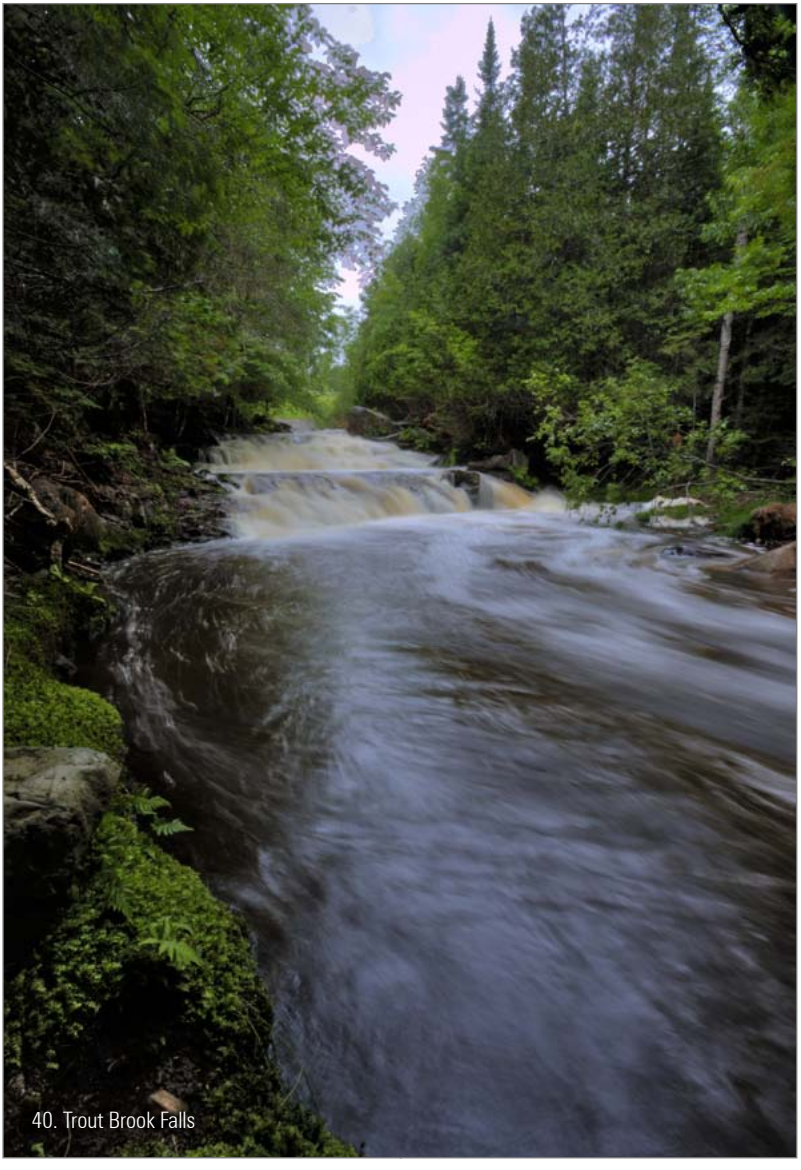


39. The Falls of Shogomoc Stream

Directions: Shogomoc Stream is situated approximately 6.5 km (4 mi) north of the exit ramp to Nackawic on Route 2 (Trans-Canada Highway). Stay on Route 2, crossing the bridge that spans the stream, and park well off on the shoulder of the highway.

Trail: From the highway, head down toward the Shogomoc Stream and walk upstream to the wood line. There is no defined trail, but several well-used paths meander up along the west side of the stream to Shogomoc Falls and beyond, to the additional three falls.

Nearby Waterfalls: Hays Falls, Pokiok Falls



40. Trout Brook Falls

40. Trout Brook Falls

York County

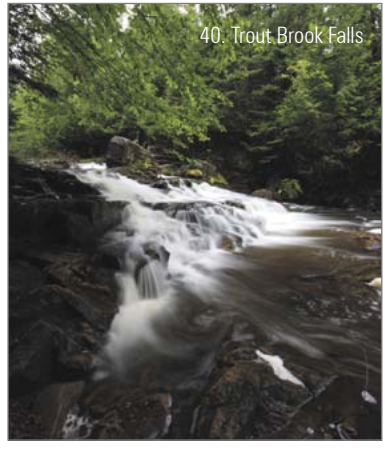
Rating: **
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: negligible (roadside)
GPS: N 46° 0' 24"/W 067° 15' 25"
SNB Map: p.60, Millville 21J/03
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Trout Brook
Height: 3 m (10 ft)
Type: cascade

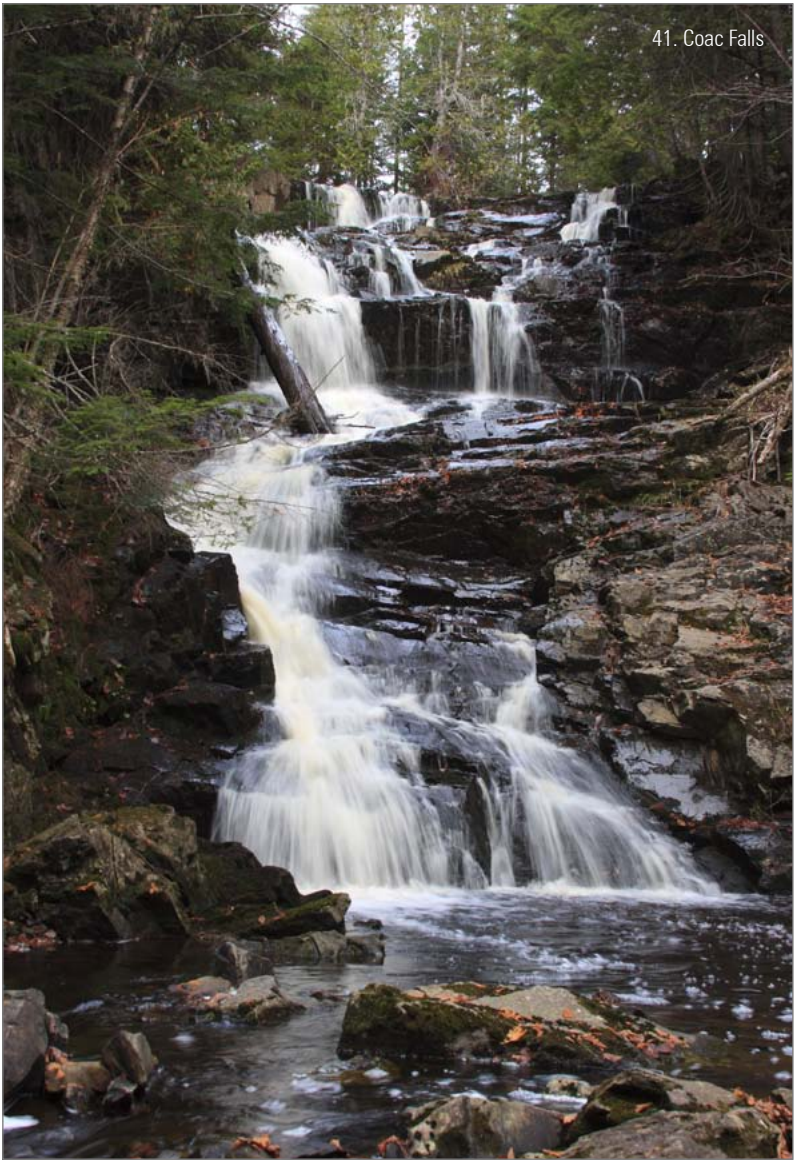
Site: This pleasing waterfall is conveniently located alongside Sullivan Road near Nackawic. With its headwater in the ridge of hills to the south, the brook cascades northeasterly into the Saint John River close to town. Like all waterfalls, this waterfall teems with energy after a heavy rain. A rich green canopy shades the brook and falls, and in autumn, the site must be extremely beautiful against the deep red and yellow leaves of these hardwood trees.

Directions: From Nackawic, take Route 105 toward Rossville, and drive approximately 1.5 km (1 mi) up Sullivan Road. Just before the road crosses the stream, there is a small parking area and an access road on the right that leads down to the Saint John River.

Trail: The access road runs parallel to the brook toward the Saint John River. Hike down and away from the highway and after approximately 20 m (22 yd), look for the small woods trail on the left that leads to the waterfall.

Nearby Waterfalls: Coac Falls, Pokiok Falls


40. Trout Brook Falls


41. Coac Falls

41. Coac Falls

Highly Recommended

York County

Rating: *****
Difficulty: moderate
Hiking Time: 45 min
GPS: N 46° 00' 03.1"/W 067° 09' 02.8"
SNB Map: p.60, Millville 21J/03
Property Ownership: private
Source: Coac Stream
Height: 20 m (66 ft)
Type: tiered

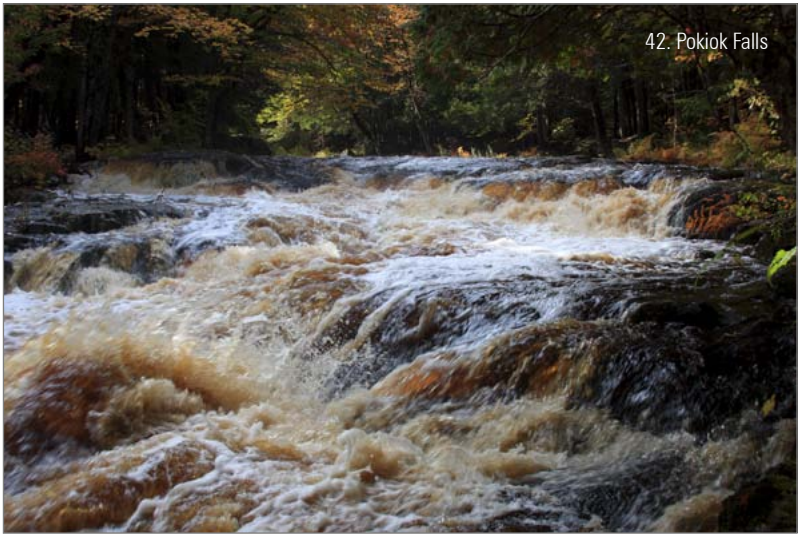
Site: Coac Falls is simply stunning. At 20 m (66 ft), this is one of the highest waterfalls in the province and easily one of the most beautiful. Located between Upper Queensbury and Day Hill, Coac Stream acts as the main drainage for Coac Lake and several wetlands located deep in the high plateau to the east. *Coac* is Maliseet for "pine tree in the distance," and as the name suggests, numerous tall pine trees line the ridges and escarpments along this beautiful stream. The rock in this area is predominantly granite: the kind of granite that when you crack it open is dark blue in the centre. At Coac Falls, the stream tumbles over several tiers of granite ledges, spraying mist high in the air. The site belongs to the Graham family, who do not mind visitors. Please respect their property, however, and carry out what you carry in. The large flat-bottomed ravine is a quiet place to sit and reflect upon the peaceful ambience of this wondrous falls.

Directions: From the Wilson service station in Nackawic, drive south along Route 105 to Lower Caverhill Road (an old logging road), approximately 6 km (3.7 mi) south of the junction of Route 105 with Route 605. There is not much room to park

so pull well off the highway or drive up the road a short distance and park on one of the side roads.

Trail: Hike up Lower Caverhill Road (old woods road) to a well-defined woods road on the left. A decayed pine tree lies across this road. Follow the road until you come to a cable stretched across it to hinder ATV traffic at a T-junction. Take the right-hand road. Follow this road as it shadows the ridgeline in a gentle arc to the left until you reach anther old woods road on the right. Follow this old road to a trail on the left. Enjoy the pleasant scenery on the hike to the waterfall.

Nearby Waterfalls: Trout Brook Falls, Howland Falls, Millseat Falls, Pokiok Falls



42. Pokiok Falls

42. Pokiok Falls

York County

Rating: **
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: 5 min
GPS: N 45° 55' 56.3"/W 067° 14' 13.3"
SNB Map: p.69, Canterbury 21G/14
Property Ownership: Crown land (timber lease)
Source: Pokiok Stream
Height: 2 m (6.5 ft)
Type: cascade

Site: Pokiok Falls is situated northwest of Nackawic on a property that has been developed into a small nature park by St. Anne Nackawic Pulp & Paper. The stream's headwaters are in Lake George and the wetlands at the base of Flat Top Mountain. This falls descends over a series of ledges spanning the width of Pokiok Stream as well as numerous large boulders, debris from the last ice age. One of the finest times to photograph this quaint waterfall is in autumn, when cool damp air lingers along the valley and nightly frosts open a kaleidoscope of red, orange, and yellow foliage. Submerged beneath the Mactaquac headpond, where the stream originally joined the Saint John River, is the original Pokiok Falls and gorge. This well-known waterfall was a natural attraction for locals and visitors alike. Even today, many years after its demise due to the construction of the Mactaquac Hydro Dam, many still reminisce about the beauty of the site.

Directions: From Fredericton, drive north on Route 2 (Trans-Canada Highway) and take exit 231 to Nackawic. At the stop sign, turn right and drive toward Nackawic. Within 500 m (547 yd), look for the access road on the right leading to the Pokiok Nature Park. Follow this road for approximately 3 km (1.86 mi) to a small wooden bridge spanning the stream. Just beyond the bridge, on the left, is a parking area. The trailhead is on the east side (stream side) of the parking area.

Trail: The marked trail leads directly to the waterfall.

Nearby Waterfalls: The Falls of Shogomoc Stream, Trout Brook Falls

43. Lower Joslin Falls

York County

Rating: ****
Difficulty: moderate-to-strenuous
Hiking Time: 5 min
GPS: N 45° 53' 10.6"/W 067° 01' 30.0"
SNB Map: p.69, Canterbury 21G/14
Property Ownership: private
Source: Joslin Creek
Height: 6 m (20 ft)
Type: plunge

43. Lower Joslin Falls

Site: Lower Joslin Falls, named after Andrew Joslin, a pioneer in the fertile lands along the Saint John River, is one of our finest roadside waterfalls. The creek drops 6 m (20 ft) here over a sheer rock face onto large boulders strewn about the base of a ravine. Although the waterfall is merely 100 m (110 yd) from the Trans-Canada, once you descend into the ravine, you quickly forget the highway. The sound of the water crashing against the boulders and the surrounding cliffs provide an effective barrier to any vehicle noise. Despite the short distance to the falls, watch your footing, for the path navigates over and around boulders and there is a vertical drop-off near the top of the falls. There are several great locations from which to photograph Lower Joslin Falls, but the best

is a lookout that faces directly into the wall of water.

Directions: Lower Joslin Falls is located next to Route 2 (Trans-Canada Highway), northwest of Fredericton, approximately 5 km (3 mi) past the turnoff to Kings Landing Historical Settlement. Park well off the road at the distance marker "250 km." Use the nearby deer gate for easy access to the waterfall.

Trail: There is no established path into the ravine, but the safest and quickest route is along the east side of the creek. After entering through the deer gate, follow the deer fence around and over the large culvert and take the path down along the east side of the falls. A climb over the edge, 10 m (30 ft) down from the falls, is required. From here, scramble over the large moisture-laden boulders with care back up to the show.

Nearby Waterfalls: Split Rock Falls

Highly Recommended

44. Split Rock Falls

York County

Rating: ****
Difficulty: moderate
Hiking Time: 30 min (along creek) or 10 min (through clear-cut)
GPS: N 45° 51' 9.4"/W 66° 57' 41.5"
SNB Map: p.70, Fredericton 21G/15

44. Split Rock Falls

Property Ownership: private
Source: Jewetts Creek
Height: 5 m (16 ft)
Type: tiered/notch

Site: Split Rock Falls was apparently named by loggers at the turn of the nineteenth century after they blasted out the ravine to dislodge jammed timber during the spring lumber drive. The falls is unique in its formation. The water cascading down through the split in the rock hits a solid granite wall at the base, forcing the creek into a sharp right-hand turn before another granite outcrop forces an equally sharp left-hand turn. The main falls and two smaller waterfalls further downstream, as well as the many inviting pools and small rapids along this section of Jewetts Creek, make this a waterfalling experience to remember.

The longer of the two hikes up from the Trans-Canada Highway is refreshing and picturesque, especially when the late afternoon sun casts long shadows along the east side of the ravine. To see Split Rock

Falls, you will need to climb over a steep granite outcrop. At the apex, you look straight down at the falls. The best vantage point is from a rounded-out pocket in the granite to the right. It is little wonder that logs jammed at this tight curve in the creek.

Directions: From Route 2 (Trans-Canada Highway), take exit 253 to Kings Landing Historical Settlement. Turn left and drive out toward Lake George. Across from the Petro Canada station is a service road. Follow the service road to a clear-cut. There are two approaches to the falls. Park here to follow the longer creek approach, or continue on the road, a distance of 300 m (328 yd), and park on one of the side roads to the left (N 45° 51' 19.4" / W 066° 57' 53.2") for the quicker clear-cut approach.

Trail: The longer but more scenic of the two approaches is the one that follows the creek. From the first parking area, hike through the clear-cut toward the Trans-Canada Highway bridge crossing Jewetts Creek. Hike down to the ravine and then head along the creek a distance of 800 m (875 yd) until reaching the falls. The more direct, though less interesting, approach is to park on one of the side roads further on and bushwhack through the clear-cut to the top of the ravine at N 45° 51' 11.0" / W 066° 57' 39.2".

Nearby Waterfalls: Kitchen Brook Falls, Lower Joslin Falls

44. Split Rock Falls

45. Kitchen Brook Falls

York County

Rating: **
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: negligible (roadside)
GPS: N 45° 51' 24.2"/W 066° 55' 44.9"
SNB Map: p.70, Fredericton 21G/15
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Kitchen Brook
Height: 4 m (13 ft)
Type: tiered

Site: Kitchen Brook Falls is located in Longs Creek, just west of Fredericton. During the construction of the new Trans-Canada Highway, engineers ensured the survival of this little waterfall by enclosing it in the middle of the Trans-Canada interchange with Route 3 to St. Stephen. Running a distance of 10 m (11 yd), this pocket-sized brook cascades over a series of outcrops, forming three drops, a total height of 4 m (13 ft). What adds to the waterfall's charm is its location. People are amazed to discover a waterfall within the confines of a major highway interchange. Although Kitchen Brook Falls can be seen heading east from the interchange, this is not a safe place to park. Instead, use the designated parking area for the falls on the left. This waterfall makes a particularly enchanting photograph in autumn.

Directions: Drive west from Fredericton on Route 2 (Trans-Canada Highway), and take exit 258 to St. Stephen at Longs Creek. At the end of the interchange road, there is a stop sign. Turn left and park in the designated area on the left.

Trail: From the parking area, walk approximately 100 m (110 yd) back along the interchange road, looking for the creek on the left. There is no established trail, so climb over the guardrail and bushwhack along the right side of the creek to the bottom of the ravine.

Nearby Waterfalls: Split Rock, Lower Joslin Falls

46. Howland Falls

York County

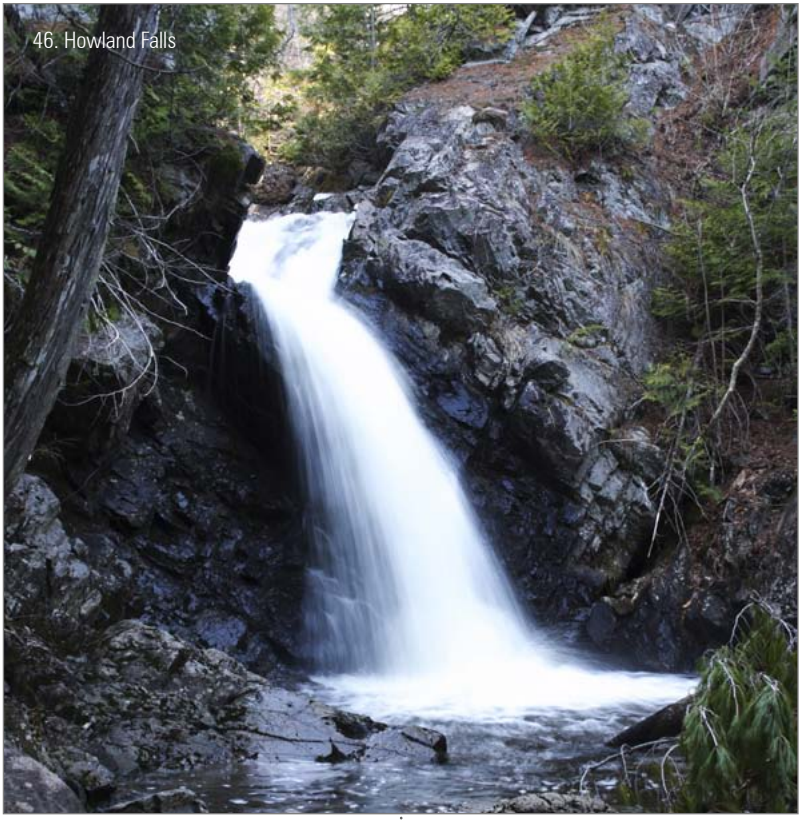
Highly Recommended

Rating: ***
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: 5 min
GPS: N 45° 55' 41.4"/W 67° 01' 09.5"
SNB Map: p.70, Canterbury 21G/14
Property Ownership: private
Source: Howland Stream
Height: 7 m (23 ft)
Type: plunge

Site: The community of Bear Island no longer exists, a consequence of the flooding of the Mactaquac headpond for the construction of the province's largest hydroelectric dam in the 1960s. This picturesque rural community, across the headpond from Kings Landing Historical Settlement, still carries the Bear Island name, though, and features one of New Brunswick's most visited and charming waterfalls.

At 7 m (23 ft), Howland Falls is not particularly high, but it has its own distinctive character. The waterfall, which is located near an old concrete bridge traversing Howland Stream near Scotch Settlement Road, twists and turns over a series of tiers through the bedrock. Encircled by a stand of pine, its small ravine is refreshingly cool on a hot summer's day and yet allows in enough sunlight to turn the water translucent. This property belongs to the Howland family, who welcome visitors as long as the area is kept clean. The well-beaten path into the ravine testifies to the waterfall's popularity. Of course, part of the enjoyment of driving to Howland Falls is the beautiful scenery along the Mactaquac headpond.

Directions: From Fredericton, drive north on route 102 (old Trans-Canada Highway) and take the Mactaquac Dam exit. Cross over the dam and follow the signs to



Mactaquac Provincial Park. Continue past the park's main gate, a distance of 19.5 km (12 mi), to the point where Scotch Settlement Road meets Route 105. Turn up Scotch Settlement Road, and drive for 1 km (0.6 mi) to the concrete bridge that spans Howland Stream and park alongside the road.

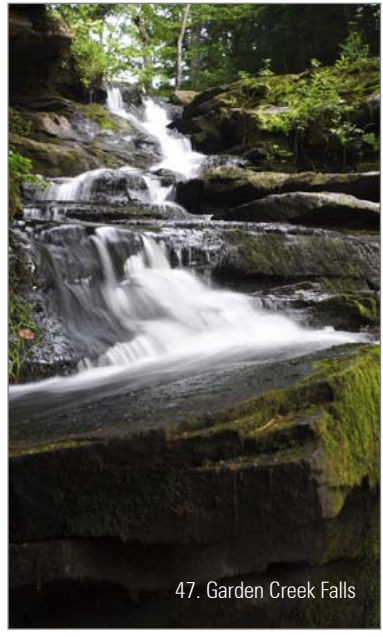
Trail: A path on the right, just before the Howland Stream bridge, leads down to the falls. The trail can be slippery near the bottom, just before it levels off closer to the base of the falls. There is an excellent viewing area here.

Nearby Waterfalls: Trout Brook Falls, Coac Falls

47. Garden Creek Falls

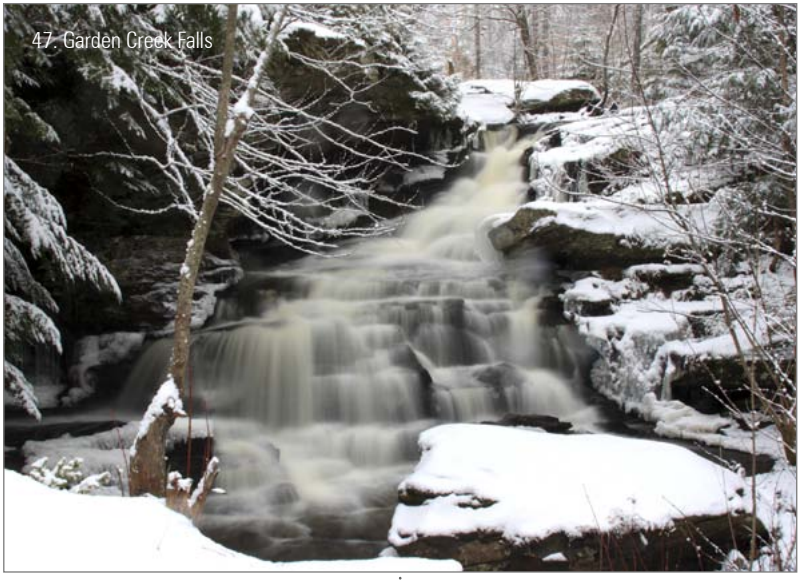
York County

Rating: **
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: 5 min
GPS: N 45° 56' 19.3"/W 066° 43' 16.7"
SNB Map: p.70, Fredericton 21G/15
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Garden Creek
Height: 7 m (23 ft)
Type: tiered


47. Garden Creek Falls

Site: Garden Creek Falls, without doubt, is one of our prettiest roadside waterfalls. Given its closeness to Fredericton, it's amazing that this waterfall is still relatively unknown. Of course, that is partly due to the thick shroud of balsam fir and mixed maple, beech, and birch that hide it from motorists heading west out of the capital city on the Trans-Canada Highway.

Garden Creek drains two small wetlands, one that is part of the Kingswood Golf Club and another that is wedged between the Trans-Canada and a rural subdivision. During the hot, summer months, there is barely a trickle of water here. After a heavy rain, however, the little creek jumps to life. At the falls, it tumbles across several layers of exposed bedrock, creating an appealing stair-like effect. The walk down from the highway opens into a quiet clearing, shaded by a large pine tree. There are also several large boulders from which to view and photograph the falls. In the autumn, the ravine's

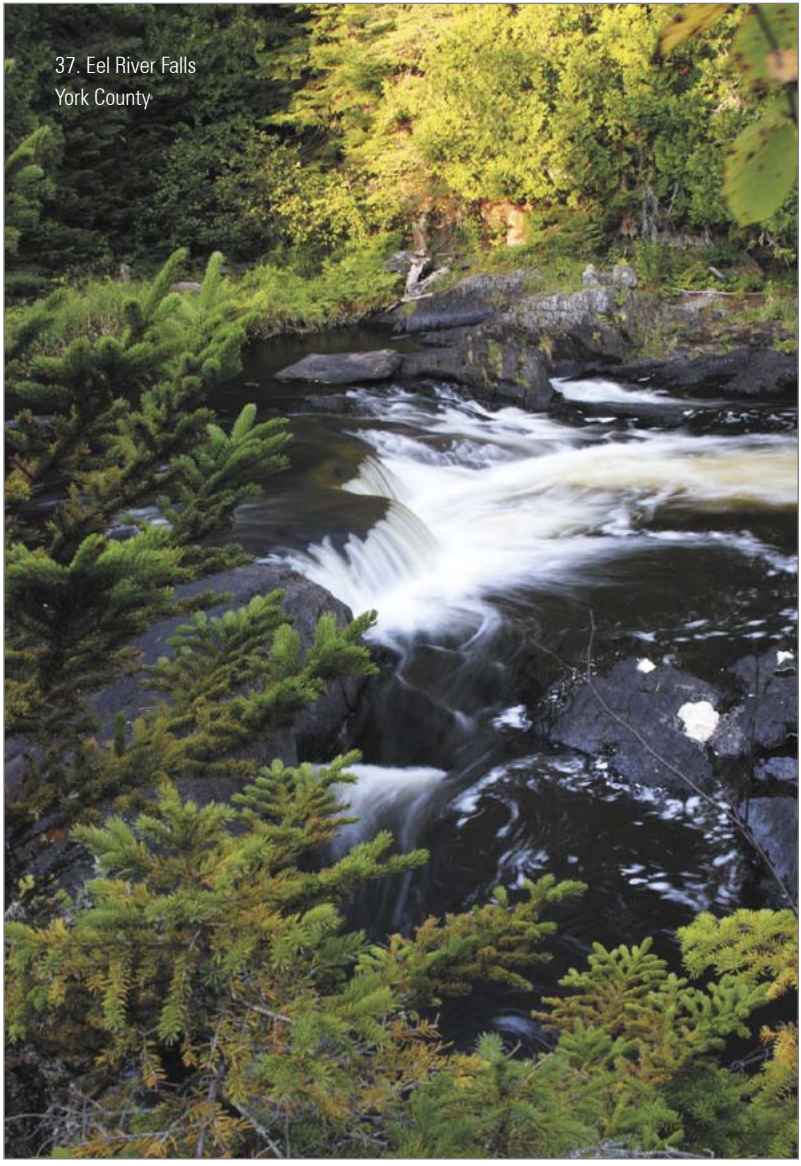

47. Garden Creek Falls

colourful hardwoods light up this lovely spot.

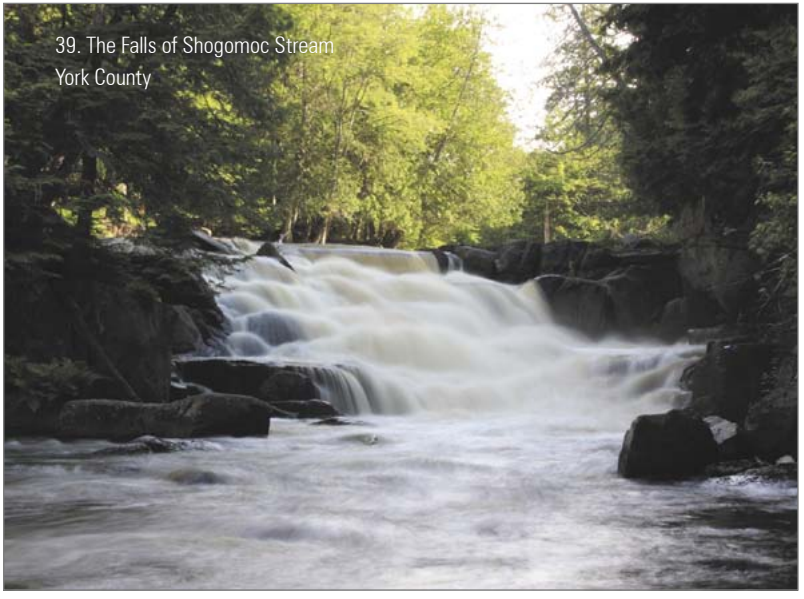
Directions: Garden Creek Falls is located alongside the high-speed access road to Route 2 (Trans-Canada Highway) heading west out of Fredericton. A 100 m/yd from the intersection of Hanwell Road and Prospect Street, turn left to enter the high-speed access road. Drive along this road and look for the "1 km" marker on the right. Just a few m/yd past the marker, there is an ATV trail on the right-hand side of the highway leading to the waterfall.

Trail: The short trail from the highway, also used by ATVs, leads to the base of the falls. There is absolutely no indication of this falls from the road or the trail, but the walk is very short.

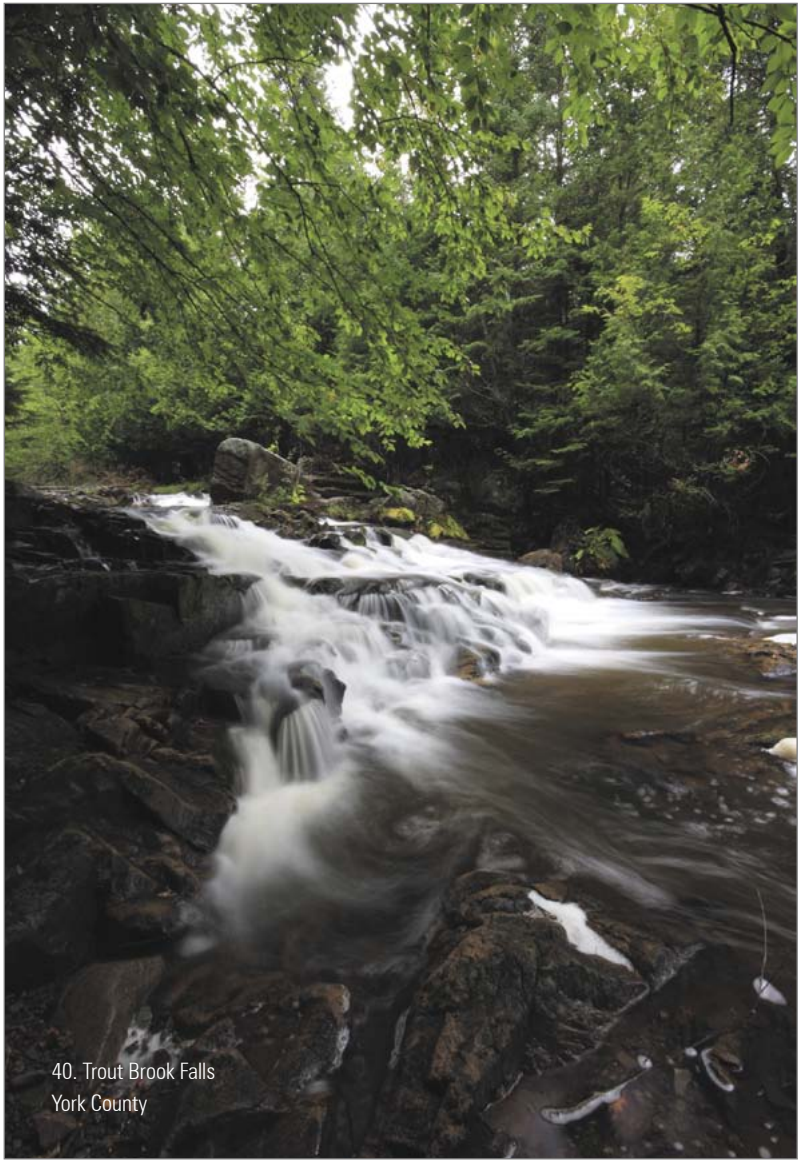
Nearby Waterfalls: Split Rock Falls, Kitchen Brook Falls, Lindsay Falls



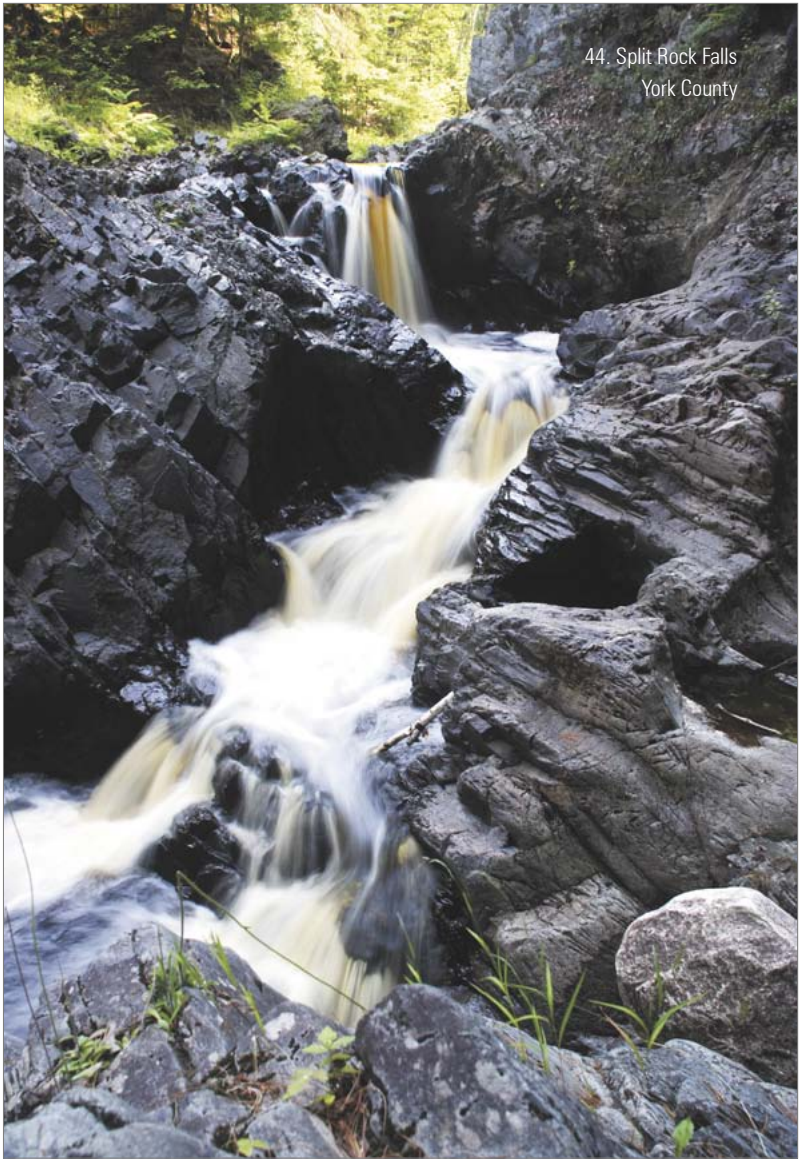
37. Eel River Falls
York County



39. The Falls of Shogomoc Stream
York County



40. Trout Brook Falls
York County


44. Split Rock Falls
York County

46. Howland Falls
York County

49. South Branch Oromocto Falls
Sunbury County

50. Raggedy Ass Falls
Sunbury County

52. Clarendon Falls II
Queens County

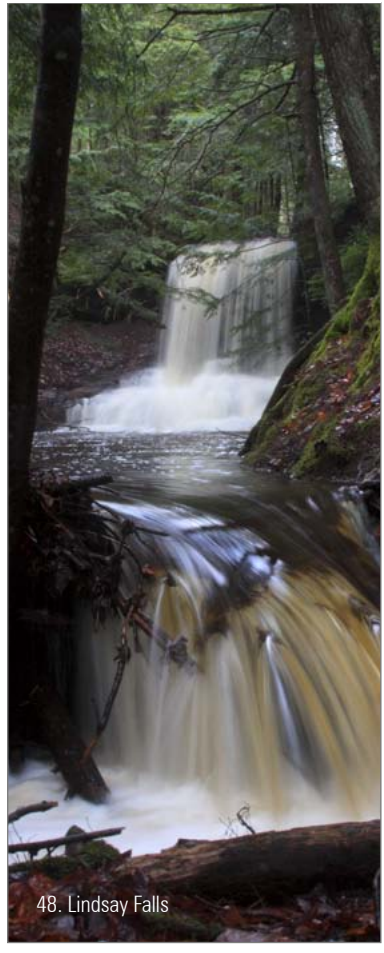
48. Lindsay Falls

Sunbury County

Rating: ***
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: 10 min
GPS: N 45° 51' 18.0"/W 066° 25' 08.0"
SNB Map: p.71, Grand Lake 21G/16
Property Ownership: federal
Source: Lindsay Brook
Height: 5 m (16.5 ft)
Type: plunge

Site: Lindsay Falls is found in the Lindsay Valley recreational area of CFB Gagetown, the military base situated in the town of Oromocto. The trails of Lindsay Valley twist through mature hardwoods and alongside small brooks, and are popular for hiking in summer and cross-country skiing in winter.

A platform just off the Lindsay Falls trail offers an uninterrupted view of this dramatic waterfall. Large pine, spruce, and cedar trees cast deep shadows across the 10 m (11 yd) wide ravine, the sides of which incline precariously toward the brook. The atmosphere can be a little eerie, though the stillness is broken occasionally by the thunder


48. Lindsay Falls

of transport trucks on the nearby Trans-Canada Highway. When the water is low, the more adventurous may wish to scramble down into the ravine. When the water is high and rising along the edges, another option is to trek along the brook to a small bridge and then back along the opposite bank to where a rope is located for rappelling down to a level spot to photograph the waterfall.

48. Lindsay Falls

Directions: Drive to CFB Gagetown in Oromocto and continue straight through the main gates. Head along the main road straight toward the gym at back of the base. At the end of this road, turn left and follow the sign for Camp Argonaut, a training area for army cadets, and the Lindsay Valley recreational area. Pass through Camp Argonaut to the Lindsay Valley cross-country ski lodge and park in the designated area.

Trail: From the parking area beside the Lindsay Valley cross-country ski lodge, walk down the path across the brook keeping to the right-hand trail. Near the top of the incline and to the right is Lindsay Falls, approximately 200 m (219 yd) from the lodge.

Nearby Waterfalls: Garden Creek Falls, South Branch Oromocto Falls

49. South Branch Oromocto Falls

Sunbury County

Rating: ***
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: 15 min
GPS: N 45° 30’ 14”/W 066° 36’ 13.6”
SNB Map: p.78, Fredericton Junction 21G/10
Property Ownership: private
Source: South Branch Oromocto River
Height: 5 m (16.5 ft)
Type: cascade/block

Site: The country west of the small communities of Hoyt and Wirral in Sunbury County is a cornucopia of waterways. In fact, the Oromocto River watershed boasts more than a hundred waterfalls. One of the largest and most spectacular is South Branch Oromocto Falls. Spanning the entire width of the river, this mighty waterfall plummets into a large pool with a thunderous roar.

49. South Branch Oromocto Falls

49. South Branch Oromocto Falls

The walls of bedrock on each side of the ravine are contorted in all directions, as if someone took the river and twisted it into a braided rope. The falls is positioned at a bend in what was once an important portage route for the Maliseet. This is also a point in the river where cut timber would often get congested during the annual spring log drive, blocking passage to the sawmills further downstream. A cross at the top of the cliff overlooking the falls commemorates the memory of Chester Sinnett, who died here in 1931 when the peavey he was using to push logs out into the middle of the river pulled him over the falls.

Directions: On Route 101 between Fredericton Junction and Welsford, look for Sand Brook Road, just past Hoyt. Turn onto this road and drive for approximately 7.8 km (4.8 mi) until reaching a logging road on the right with a cable across. Park alongside this road.

Trail: Walk out the logging road through a Jack pine plantation to a small sandpit. Stay left, heading along an old woods road to the top of the falls. To see the falls from within the ravine, follow the path along the edge of the ravine, which leads further downriver and then turns left to the river. Follow the edge of the river back up along the base of the cliff to the pool and falls. The total walking distance, one-way, is approximately 1 km (0.6 mi).

Waterfalls Nearby: Raggedy Ass Falls, Clarendon Falls I, Clarendon Falls II

50. Raggedy Ass Falls

Highly Recommended

Sunbury County

Rating: ****
Difficulty: moderate
Hiking Time: 15 min
GPS: N 45° 29' 58.0"/W 66° 37' 00.0"
SNB Map: p.78, Fredericton Junction 21G/10
Property Ownership: private
Source: Nutter Brook
Height: 10 m (33 ft)
Type: tiered

Site: Nutter Brook flows in a southeasterly direction, twisting and turning through outcrops before converging with the South Branch Oromocto River. Its waterfall is appropriately named. The brook bounces over and around the bedrock, forming a raggedy series of five waterfalls that drop a total of 10 m (33 ft). The area is very striking

50. Raggedy Ass Falls

50. Raggedy Ass Falls

with superb swimming holes and large rocks from which to soak in the splendid New Brunswick wilderness. The uppermost drop of the waterfall, sliding over the rock face into a large pool, is especially pretty.

Directions: On Route 101 between Fredericton Junction and Welsford, look for Sand Brook Road, just past Hoyt. Turn onto this road and bear right through the Y-junction that appears after about 3.8 km (2.4 mi). The road will soon change to gravel and eventually cross over Sand Brook. Just beyond the Sand Brook bridge, bear right through another Y-junction and follow the South Branch Oromocto River for approximately 1 km (0.6 mi) to the bridge that spans it. Cross the bridge and drive a short distance to a parking area on the right, located next to the trailhead.

Trail: From the parking area, follow the trail to Nutter Brook. Once you reach the brook, head upstream and follow the path for approximately 200 m (218 yd) to the waterfall. The path crosses the brook once just before the waterfall. The best place to see all five drops is on the right-hand side of the brook, which involves climbing up and over the cliff.

Waterfalls Nearby: South Branch Oromocto Falls, Clarendon Falls I, Clarendon Falls II

51. Clarendon Falls I

Queens County

Rating: ***
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: negligible (roadside)
GPS: N 45° 29' 36.6"/W 066° 27' 28.4"
SNB Map: p.86, Saint John 21G/08
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Clarendon Falls Brook
Height: 6 m (20 ft)
Type: tiered/chute

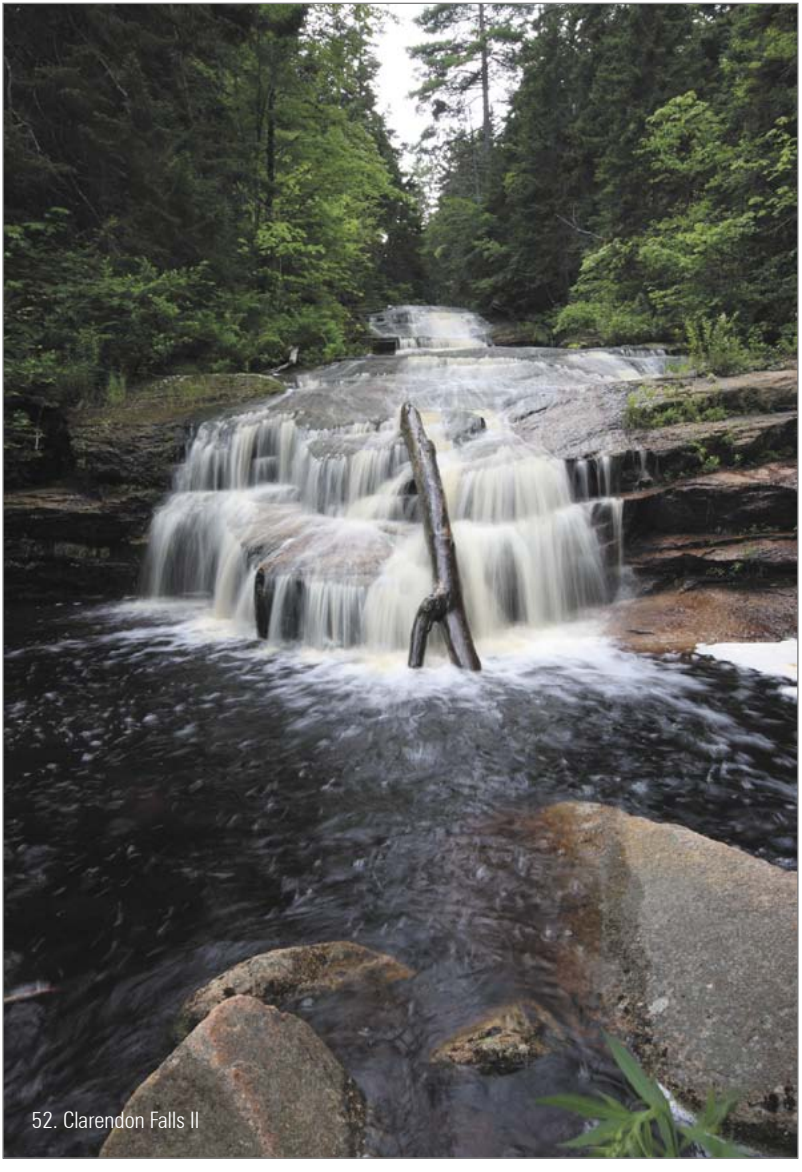
Site: Clarendon Falls Brook drains Moose Lake and several wetlands located along the eastern flanks of Queens Ridge in Queens County. The brook tumbles down from the ridge into a broad valley and eventually into Wirral Lake. This waterway is part of the Oromocto River watershed. The rock in the area of the falls is predominantly sandstone, resulting in beautifully sculptured waterfalls.

Clarendon Brook Falls I is a roadside waterfall found alongside Route 101 in Wirral, a hamlet between Hoyt and Welsford. Clarendon Falls Brook passes underneath Route 101 via a large concrete culvert. The brook has carved a natural bowl at the base of the first drop of this delightful waterfall; it then flows through a narrow notch, dropping again to cascade and careen over and around a series of boulders scattered further downstream. The ravine is well shaded and the air is always cool. There is a large boulder in the middle of the brook that provides a strategic location to take pictures.

Directions: From the Irving service station at the intersection of Route 7 and Route 101 in Welsford, drive north on Route 101 toward Hoyt. After approximately 11 km (6.8 mi), the highway crosses Clarendon Falls Brook. Just before the bridge, there is a parking area. The trailhead is across the bridge.

Trail: The trail drops into the ravine rather quickly, but there are plenty of trees to hold onto. Once in the ravine, the best view requires navigating some large boulders.

Nearby Waterfalls: South Branch Oromocto Falls, Raggedy Ass Falls, Clarendon Falls II, The Waterfalls of Welsford Falls Brook



52. Clarendon Falls II

52. Clarendon Falls II

Highly Recommended

Queens County

Rating: ****
Difficulty: moderate
Hiking Time: 20 min
GPS: N 45° 29' 16.3"/W 66° 27' 38.5"
SNB Map: p.86, Saint John 21G/08
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Clarendon Falls Brook
Height: 14 m (46 ft)
Type: slide

Site: Clarendon Falls II is one of the most impressive slide waterfalls I have seen. It is delightful to sit here and enjoy the play of shallow water over the sculptured sandstone of this unique area of New Brunswick. This waterfall must be particularly beautiful draped with autumn colours. Below the main falls are several smaller waterfalls that merit viewing and photographing as well. For both new and experienced waterfallers, this is a must-see site because of its unique formation. It will leave you wondering at the extraordinary creative force of nature.

Directions: From the Irving service station at the intersection of Route 7 and Route 101 in Welsford, drive north on Route 101 toward Hoyt. After approximately 11 km (6.8 mi), the highway crosses Clarendon Falls Brook. Just before the bridge, there is a parking area. The trailhead is across the bridge.

Trail: The trailhead to Clarendon Brook Falls II is opposite the trailhead to Clarendon Brook Falls I. Cross the highway and walk up the old logging road. The road gains elevation very quickly until levelling off near a hydro line. Continue across the clearing and after about 200 m (219 yd), cut into the woods toward the brook and bushwhack the short distance to this lovely slide falls. An alternate route is to hike up along the brook from the highway.

Nearby Waterfalls: Clarendon Falls I, South Branch Oromocto Falls, Raggedy Ass Falls, The Waterfalls of Welsford Falls Brook

Highly Recommended

53. The Waterfalls of Welsford Falls Brook

Queens County

Rating: *****
Difficulty: moderate-to-strenuous
Hiking Time: 30 min
GPS: N 45° 26' 52.6"/W 066° 20' 45.8"
SNB Map: p.86, Saint John 21G/08
Property Ownership: private
Source: Welsford Falls Brook
Height: 5-10 m (16-33 ft)
Type: various

Site: Tucked away in the Nerepis hills, Welsford Falls and its two sister waterfalls on Welsford Falls Brook count among New Brunswick's little-known treasures. Welsford Falls Brook is one of the many brooks and streams that tumble down these steep-sided hills on their way to the Nerepis River and eventually the Saint John River. Sheer cliffs rise straight up from a magnificent gorge, and the view of the mountain to the east is awe-inspiring. Near the summit, an old cabin has been left to deteriorate. A writer is rumoured to have spent a couple of years here, working in seclusion.

Welsford Falls is the most picturesque of the three waterfalls and also the most photographed. From an excellent lookout, you can observe how the brook flows over the rock face, forming a stunning bridal veil of water. Continuing down the brook, a deep crevasse in the bedrock has created the precipitous gorge with ramparts rising 15-20 m (50-65 ft) on either side. Through this section of the brook, a tiered falls of three drops twists and turns before emptying into a narrow deep pool, while tall stately pines stand watch.

Further downstream, a third water-fall cascades over an outcrop before smashing into boulders strewn about the brook. This last falls, with its combination of slides and cascades, is an extravaganza of splashing water. From here, the brook takes on a more gentle character as it joins Parks Brook near the village of Welsford and the overstorey changes to a mixed forest of hardwoods and cedar. Because of the heights involved, this site can be dangerous, so exercise caution as you make your way up and down the gorge.

53. The Waterfalls of Welsford Falls Brook

Directions: From the intersection of Route 101 and Route 7 in Welsford, drive south on Route 7 and look for the Department of Natural Resources office on the right. Park behind this building near the woods. If the office is open, let them know why you are parking there.

Trail: Walk into the woods, heading toward the back of the DNR property. Within 100 m (109 yd), you will see a railway track. Head south along the track, and 20-30 m (22-33 yd) later, cut into the woods on your right, heading for the brook. Follow the brook to the first of the Welsford Falls and continue along the brook to see the other two waterfalls.

Nearby Waterfalls: Clarendon Falls I, Clarendon Falls II, Lower Goose Creek Falls

54. Kierstead Mountain (County Line) Falls

54. Kierstead Mountain (County Line) Falls

Queens County

Rating: ***
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: 10 min
GPS: N 45° 50' 9.5"/W 065° 42' 56.1"
SNB Map: p.72, Codys 21H/13
Property Ownership: private
Source: Big Brook
Height: 5 m (16.5 ft)
Type: cascade

Site: Kierstead Mountain (County Line) Falls is hidden away by the old Trans-Canada Highway near Kierstead Mountain, and few people, except locals, know of it. This is an extremely pretty little waterfall and would be easy for small children to walk to with their parents. The brook has carved out the side of the bedrock, forming an indentation. Like all waterfalls of this nature, it completely dries up during a hot, dry summer. Finding the path to the falls is straightforward using the directions and GPS coordinates provided. The hike through the woods on the old logging road is very pleasant, though the road can be wet and muddy.

Directions: From Coles Island, follow Route 10 (old Trans-Canada Highway) toward Sussex. About 200 m (220 yd) before the Kierstead Mountain cemetery on the right, look for a guardrail, also on the right. An old road next to the guardrail leads into the woods. At the bottom of this short road is an access trail on the right leading to an old logging road. In spring or autumn, I suggest parking up along the main highway.

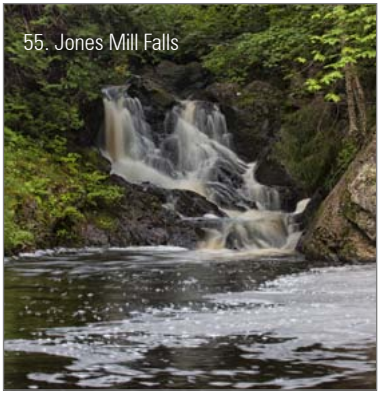
Trail: Take the old logging road trail. Follow this road for approximately 200-250 m (220-273 yd), looking for a large log on the left. The log is used to divert spring runoff from the trail. Take the short but steep path near the log down to the falls. If the log has been moved, the sound of the falls will provide guidance.

55. Jones Mill Falls

Queens County

Rating: ***
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: negligible (roadside)
GPS: N 45° 41' 43.5"/W 65° 58' 07.1"
SNB Map: p.80, Sussex 21H/12
Property Ownership: private
Source: Albright Brook
Height: 4 m (13 ft)
Type: cascade

Site: Albright Brook flows gently through Shannon, a rural farming community settled by Irish immigrants and originally known as Shanahan, to Washademoak Lake. Its waterfall, Jones Mill Falls, is named for a thriving sawmill and shingle mill that was located near the falls in 1860s. The brook here cascades over a series of ledges in the bedrock and comes to a rest in a large pool before meandering through a thick forest. The property owner, James McCrea, keeps the area well maintained and has erected a sign describing the history of the Jones Mill. Nearby, there is a comfortable bench from which to enjoy the serenity of the scene on an early morning.


55. Jones Mill Falls

Directions: From the intersection of Route 695 and Route 710 in Cambridge Narrows, drive south on Route 710 toward Hatfield Point on Belleisle Bay. Turn right onto Route 705, heading to Shannon, and drive approximately 4.5 km (2.8 mi) to Albright Road. Follow Albright Road 1.5 km (1 mi) to the first bridge over Albright Brook. There is a parking area on the left.

Trail: The short trail is groomed and maintained by the property owner.

Waterfalls Nearby: Dykes Falls, Lower Henderson Brook (Shaw) Falls

Highly Recommended

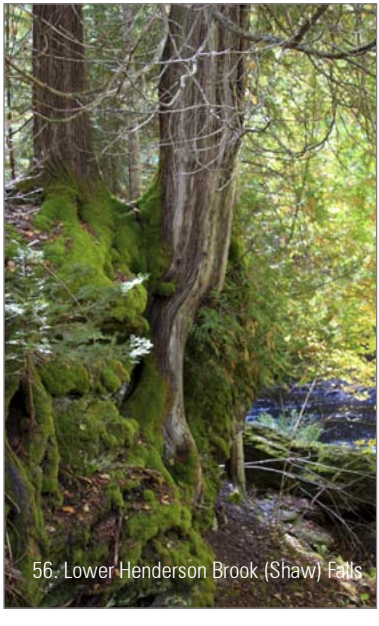
56. Lower Henderson Brook (Shaw) Falls

Queens County

Rating: ****
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: negligible (roadside)
GPS: N 45° 43' 8.6"/W 65° 55' 13.2"
SNB Map: p.80, Sussex 21G/12
Property Ownership: private
Source: Henderson Brook
Height: 3 m (10 ft)
Type: block

Site: Lower Henderson Brook (Shaw) Falls flows over an escarpment as wide as the brook, forming a huge filmy curtain of water. Located about halfway between Cambridge Narrows and Hatfield Point, this block-type falls is one of the province's most spectacular waterfalls and is accessible for young and old. Its unique ledge shape attracts artists and photographers in all seasons, but in autumn, with the right amount of water splashing over the escarpment, the bluish tinge of the falls is particularly arresting against the bright leaves of the nearby hardwoods. Lower Henderson Brook (Shaw) Falls was the site of a grist- and sawmill operated by the Shaw family from 1825 until approximately 1880. The present owners, the Whalen family, welcome visitors. Indeed, the well-maintained trail to the falls and the general cleanliness of the area speak to the family's pride in this glorious site.

Directions: From the intersection of Route 695 and Route 710 in Cam-


56. Lower Henderson Brook (Shaw) Falls

56. Lower Henderson Brook (Shaw) Falls

bridge Narrows, drive south on Route 710 toward Hatfield Point on Belleisle Bay. Turn left on Shaw Road, bordering a farm, and drive 1 km (0.6 mi) to a red cottage with the number 105. The trailhead is immediately on the right.

Trail: This short well-maintained trail leads directly down to the waterfall. Look for the unique cedar tree knotted up with the escarpment near the stairs.

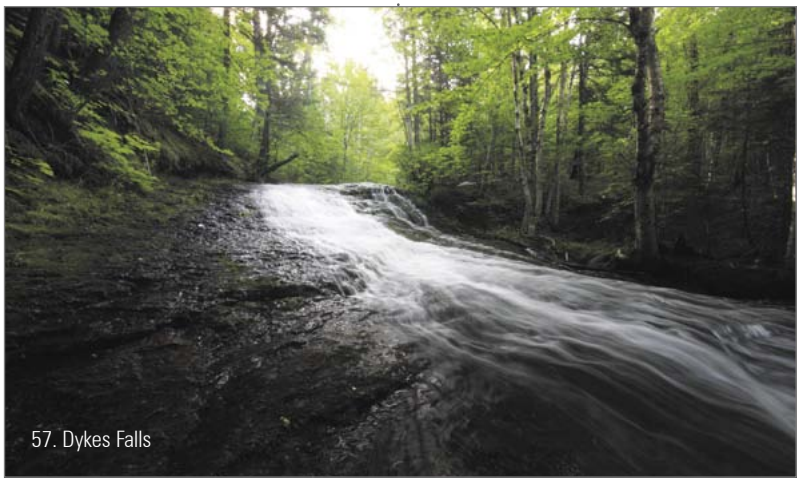
Nearby Waterfalls: Dykes Falls, Jones Mill Falls

57. Dykes Falls

Queens County

Rating: **
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: 5 min
GPS: N 45° 42' 14.1"/W 65° 55' 02.0"
SNB Map: p.80, Sussex 21H/12
Property Ownership: private
Source: O'Neil Brook
Height: 4 m (13 ft)
Type: slide

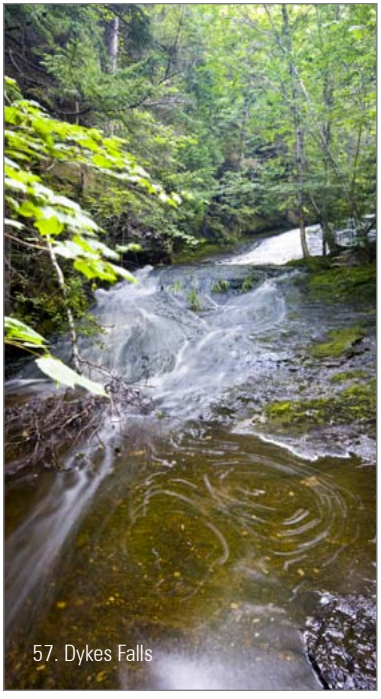
Site: O'Neil Brook flows calmly northward to meet Henderson Brook before emptying into Washademoak Lake. Dykes Falls is named after Dykeman Henderson who once lived on the farm nearby. The property presently belongs to James McCrea, who welcomes visitors as long as they do not damage the area. The thick overstorey swallows up the little brook, leaving only the whimsical babbling of the water over sandstone to permeate through the trees. When the sun casts long shadows along the forest floor, it lights up the white birch trees as well as the surface of the brook, which appears



57. Dykes Falls

as a thin white ribbon sliding over the rock surface. Near the brook, a carpet of moss surrounds the many dark cedars that send roots deep into the soil along its edges.

Directions: From the intersection of Route 695 and Route 710 in Cambridge Narrows, drive south on Route 710 toward Hatfield Point on Belleisle Bay. Just beyond the Shaw Road, look for a large sand and gravel pit on the left. Turn onto the road that leads into the pit and follow it to the back of the pit, and park your vehicle. If possible, introduce yourself to Mr. McCrae and ask permission to visit the waterfall.


57. Dykes Falls

Trail: The owner has cut a short but pleasantly winding path to the base of the waterfall through a forest of alders, white birch, and maple.

Nearby Waterfalls: Jones Mill Falls, Lower Henderson Brook (Shaw) Falls

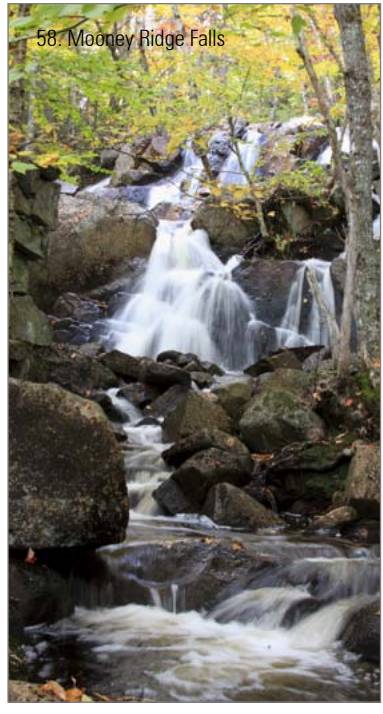
58. Mooney Ridge Falls

Queens County

Rating: ***
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: 20 min
GPS: N 45° 36' 7.5"/W 066° 04' 28.8"
SNB Map: p.79, Hampstead 21G/09
Property Ownership: private
Source: unnamed brook
Height: 5 m (16.5 ft)
Type: cascade/tiered

Site: Mooney Ridge Falls is found on an unnamed brook in the hamlet of Quarries. The falls is nestled at the base of Mooney Ridge and surrounded by beaver ponds and what appears to be an abandoned quarry, dating back to the nineteenth century when this area supplied granite blocks up and down the Saint John River Valley. The waterfall is unique in that it appears to flow over large granite blocks that were placed strategically to provide power to operate the rock-cutting equipment. Once cut, the stone was transported to barges waiting at a wharf on the Saint John River. The quarry produced the granite blocks for Government House in Fredericton in 1825 and the pillars for the old Gagetown Court House in 1837.

Directions: The hamlet of Quarries is located between Hampstead and Evandale on Route 102. Drive to the entrance of the old quarry, which


58. Mooney Ridge Falls

58. Mooney Ridge

is located 4 km (2.5 mi) north of Evandale, and park alongside the road. The trailhead is on the left ridge of the quarry.

Trail: There is no defined path leading to the falls. Therefore, follow the left edge of the quarry, up and around to the back. Look for the old path that leads through the woods to a large beaver pond. Do not be alarmed if the path does not readily become apparent. Continue heading in a northerly direction until you reach the beaver pond. Walk along the edge in an easterly direction to a brook flowing away from the pond down through the woods. Cross this brook, continuing to hike along its edge until you reach a second brook that flows into the pond. Follow the brook into the woods and up to the falls.

Nearby Waterfalls: Lower Henderson Brook (Shaw) Falls, Dykes Falls, Flaglor Falls

59. Flaglor Falls

Queens County

Rating: ***
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: 10 min
GPS: N 45° 31' 35.4"/W 066° 06' 14.9"
SNB Map: p.79, Hampstead 21G/09
Property Ownership: private
Source: Flaglor Brook
Height: 4 m (13 ft)
Type: cascade

Site: Flaglor Brook is fed by numerous streams and brooks flowing down from Flaglor Mountain, which is located just northwest of the falls. The brook flows into Marley Creek and eventually into the Saint John River near Central Greenwich. It was originally named *Keewoolatamotik*, a Maliseet reference to an invisible Indian who did some amazing things. The brook was later renamed

59. Flaglor Falls

59. Flaglor Falls

for Simon Flaglor, a Loyalist granted 1,200 acres in the area in 1783. The current owners welcome visitors, and the hike to the falls along an old logging road is relatively easy. Flaglor Falls features an outcrop with a small tree in the centre that splits the water's flow, producing two symmetrical cascades. Apart from a few tall pine trees standing sentry over the falls, there is no overstorey, so it is tempting to take a nap here in the heat of a sunny day.

Directions: From Westfield, cross the bridge over the Nerepis River Marsh and head toward Oak Point Provincial Park along Route 102. Just beyond the park entrance, turn left onto Paisley Road and drive uphill for approximately 700 m (766 yd), veering left at the Y-junction until you reach a large sandpit. The sandpit is private property, so please treat this area with respect. Drive in a westerly direction until a well-used ATV trail appears on the left. This is the trailhead.

Trail: Hike down this trail for approximately 10 min toward Flaglor Stream. The trail emerges at the brook about 20 m (22 yd) up from the falls. Walk along the eastern side of the brook to the waterfall.

Nearby Waterfalls: Mooney Ridge Falls, Lower Goose Creek Falls

60. Lower Goose Creek Falls

Kings County

Rating: **
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: negligible (roadside)
GPS: N 45° 24' 41"/W 066° 15' 50"
SNB Map: p.86, Saint John 21G/08
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Goose Creek
Height: 1.5 m (5 ft)
Type: cascade

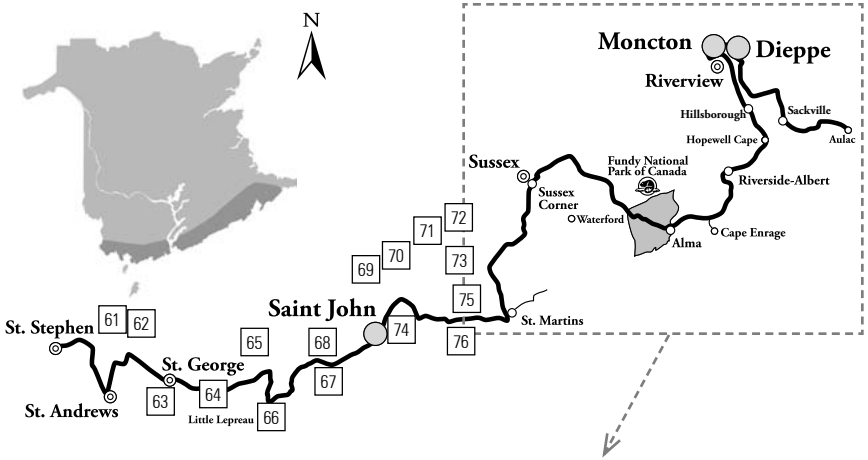
Site: Goose Creek rambles down from the Nerepis hills toward the Nerepis River Marsh, one of the largest wetland complexes on the Saint John River. Tall maple and beech trees shading the creek and the falls add to the charm of this roadside falls. These same trees make a brightly coloured backdrop in autumn for the water cascading over the large, smooth boulders strewn throughout the creek bed. Close to the shoulder of the road and yet still rural in ambience, Goose Creek Falls is a safe and enjoyable waterfall site for all to visit.

Directions: From Westfield, take Route 102 over the bridge that crosses the Nerepis River Marsh. Turn left onto Campbell Road and drive for approximately 6 km (3.7 mi) to Keatings Corner, where Campbell Road meets Brittain Road. There is a parking area at the corner of this intersection.

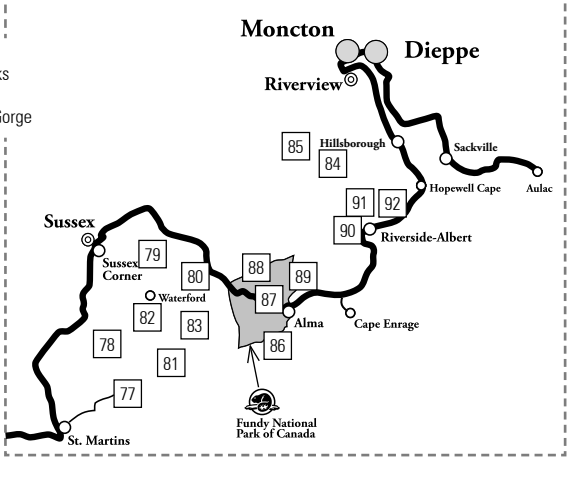
Trail: Walk down Brittain Road approximately 150 m (164 yd) to the waterfall.

Nearby Waterfalls: The Waterfalls of Welsford Falls Brook, Flaglor Falls

61. Saint Paddy's Falls
62. Digdeguash Falls
63. First (St. George) Falls
64. Little Falls
65. Ragged Falls
66. Lepreau Falls
67. The Falls of West Branch Musquash River
68. East Branch Musquash Falls
69. The Falls of Nail Factory Brook
70. Moss Glen Falls
71. Reddin Falls
72. Trickle (Smith) Falls
73. The Falls at Peekaboo Corner
74. Silver Falls
75. Ratcliffe Falls
76. Tracy Falls



77. Fuller Falls
78. The Falls of Mary Pitcher
79. The Waterford Waterworks
80. The Falls of Trout Creek
81. The Falls of Walton Glen Gorge
82. McLeod Brook Falls
83. Wallace Falls
84. Gibson Falls
85. Gordon Falls
86. Dickson Falls
87. Third Vault Falls
88. Laverty Falls
89. Forty Five River Falls
90. Crooked Creek Falls
91. Sawmill Creek Falls
92. Memel Creek Falls



Writing in the 1800s, the famous geologist and naturalist Abraham Gesner called the scenery of the Fundy Coast "wild and picturesque." With everything from dramatic seascapes to rugged mountain scenes, kept cool in summer and warm in winter by the tides of the Bay of Fundy, the natural beauty of the Fundy Coastal Drive continues to attract naturalists and waterfallers alike.

Stretching from St. Stephen in the west to Aulac in the east, this region is divided by the Saint John River. From St. Stephen to Saint John, the Fundy Coastal Drive follows close to the bay, passing quaint fishing communities and beautiful glimpses of sea. As you drive along this section, you will see several waterfalls from the roadside. Some of our largest Atlantic salmon farms are also located here. It is interesting to note that all the rivers west of and including the Saint John enter the Bay of Fundy by flowing over a waterfall. The rivers in this area are low and rocky with glacial debris blocking their original paths; Lepreau Falls and the St. George Falls are fine examples.

To the east of Saint John, there are fewer communities due to the ruggedness of the Fundy coastline. Because of the rough terrain, the route veers inland along the Kennebecasis River Valley and then later along the Petiticodiac River, essentially following the original communication and transportation route of the Mi'kmaq. This section is dominated by windswept mountains and is greatly affected by the moist air from the bay. It is waterfaller's heaven. As there is no highway following the coast, the only access to many of these remote waterfalls is from the inland highway. The rivers in this section, by contrast, enter the Bay of Fundy through estuaries; they were not disrupted to the same extent as the glacial rivers and flow through deep, narrow valleys. Some of New Brunswick's highest waterfalls are found in the Caledonia Highlands southeast of Sussex.

61. Saint Paddy's Falls

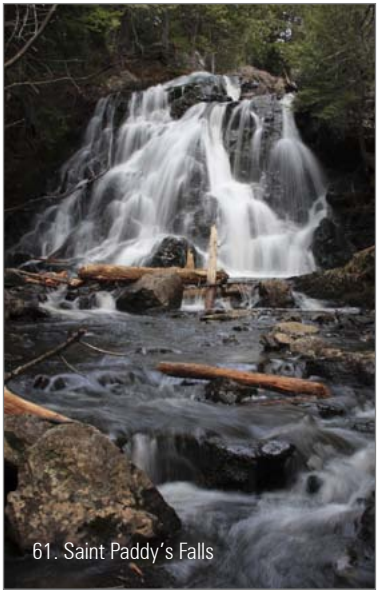
61. Saint Paddy's Falls

Charlotte County

Highly Recommended

Rating: ****
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: 10 min (roadside)
GPS: N 45° 12" 3.5"/W 67° 00' 41.3"
SNB Map: p.89, St Stephen 21G/03
Property Ownership: private
Height: 5 m (16 ft)
Source: unnamed brook
Type: veil

Site: Beside the heavily travelled Route 1, a small, unnamed brook pours across a rock face, producing this spectacular roadside waterfall. The brook originates in a small lake and wetland along the eastern edge of Kerr Ridge and then converges with the brook draining Kerr Lake before meeting the Bocabec River. Walking along the ridge on a rich bed of pine needles, you can see the water spilling over the edge of the rock face from a distance. Once down in the large bowl, it becomes very apparent how special this waterfall is. Graced with an overstorey of mixed hardwoods and softwoods, the waterfall flows majestically yet gently across the rock face, producing a veil of white water. Early in May when the foliage has yet to fill in, it is easy to see the waterfall from a distance, but this will change in mid-summer when the entire area is enfolded in green. The trail is well trodden, indicating the popularity of the area. Saint Paddy's is easily accessible by both young and old.



61. Saint Paddy's Falls

Directions: Driving east from St. Stephen toward Saint John and just before reaching the exit to Bocabec, Kerr Ridge Road appears on the left. Drive up this road approximately 100 m (109 yd) to an access road on the left that leads toward the brook. Drive down the access road to a parking area on the left.

Trail: From the parking area, continue along the access road on foot until you find a path on the right that leads into the woods. The path follows the ridgeline before it begins dropping into a large bowl-shaped area. If the path cannot be found, continue hiking down to the brook and follow the east bank up to the waterfall.

Nearby Waterfalls: Digdeguash Falls, First (St. George) Falls

62. Digdeguash Falls

62. Digdeguash Falls

Charlotte County

Rating: **
Difficulty: moderate
Hiking Time: 10 min
GPS: N 45° 11' 29"/W 066° 57' 25"
SNB Map: p.90, St George 21G/02
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Digdeguash River
Height: 3 m (10 ft)
Type: cascade

Site: Digdeguash River, like all rivers west of Saint John, enters the Bay of Fundy through a waterfall. Twisting and turning through this rocky country, the river seems to explode onto the expansive flats of Digdeguash Basin. At high tide, half of the waterfall disappears due to the extreme tides of the bay. As a result, the best time to view the falls is at low tide, which requires a wet walk across the tidal flats of Digdeguash Basin. Be careful, as it is slippery work dodging around the large muddy pools. It is also important to check tidal information before driving to the falls. There is an access road down to the waterfall but toward the end of this road, a sign indicates that it is a private drive, and a large dog, with rather clear intentions, greets all trespassers. The walk across the basin is the safer approach.

Directions: Drive east along Route 1 toward Bocobec, and look for Reardon Road. Digdeguash Falls is located just a bit over a km/mi up Reardon Road from Route 1, and can be seen while driving along Digdeguash Basin.

Trail: There is no established trail to the falls. Instead, walk from Reardon Road across the mud flats of Digdeguash Basin at low tide. Another way to view the falls is to kayak up the estuary at low tide.

Nearby Waterfalls: Saint Paddy's Falls, First (St. George) Falls, Little Falls

Highly Recommended

63. First (St. George) Falls

Charlotte County

Rating: ****
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: negligible (roadside)
GPS: N 45° 07' 42.45"/W 066° 49' 37.72"

SNB Map: p.90, St George 21G/01
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Magaguadavic River
Height: 15 m (49 ft)
Type: cascade

63. First (St. George) Falls

Site: *Magaguadavic* means "river of eels," and is the name given to this area by its first inhabitants, the Passamaquoddy. In 1604, the French arrived and established an ill-fated settlement at the mouth of the St. Croix River. The St. Croix seigneury was established around 1632, and many of the French place names along this part of the bay, such as Isle Saint Croix, Letang, and Grand Manan, evoke its French heritage. Later, Loyalists escaping the War of Independence in the United States, settled along the bay, and in 1783, the Charlotte County town of St. George was established beside a roaring waterfall on the Magaguadavic River.

First (St. George) Falls is located in the centre of this popular tourist destination. At the turn of the twentieth century, St. George Pulp and Paper built a dam here, which is now used to generate hydroelectricity. Shortly after the dam was built, a salmon ladder was installed to benefit stocks of wild salmon migrating up the Magaguadavic River to spawn. From the bridge spanning the mouth of the Magaguadavic River, the view of the falls and hydro station is great. A small ramp attached to the side of the bridge makes an ideal lookout.

Directions: Drive east along Route 1 and take exit 52 to St. George. The falls is located in the centre of town, and any of the locals will be more than pleased to provide directions.

Trail: Near the top of the falls is a small parking and picnic area. From here, a walkway leads to the site. At the base of the falls, well below the gorge, you will find a viewing platform attached to the bridge.

Nearby Waterfalls: Saint Paddy's Falls, Digdeguash Falls, Little Falls, Lepreau Falls,

64. Little Falls

Charlotte County

Rating: **
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: 10 min (roadside)
GPS: N 45° 10' 15"/W 066° 28' 51"
SNB Map: p.91, Musquash 21G/01
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Lepreau River
Height: 2.5 m (8 ft)
Type: cascade

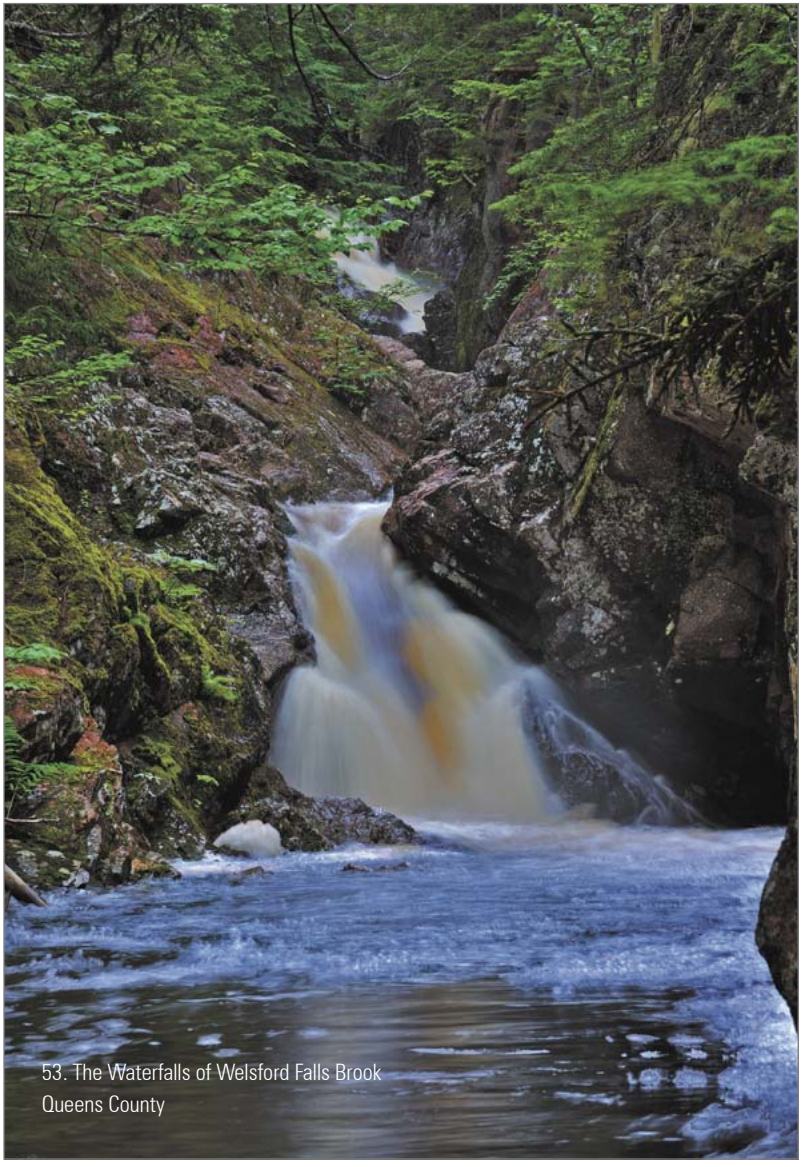
64. Little Falls

Site: The Lepreau River, another of the rivers that flow into the Bay of Fundy, is shallow and rock strewn with many rapids and waterfalls along its length. At Little Falls, the river cascades 2.5 m (8 ft) through and over the exposed bedrock into a pool. Large rounded boulders provide an excellent vantage point for the pool as well as the falls. This waterfall is not notably high or large, but its location gives it an element of rugged beauty. From here, the Lepreau River makes a sharp right-hand turn and continues on toward the much larger Lepreau Falls.

Directions: Drive west from Saint John along Route 1 toward Lepreau. Cross the bridge that spans the Lepreau River. Approximately 400 m (437 yd) from the bridge, pull off the highway and park. The Lepreau River and the trailhead for the falls are located on the opposite side of the highway.

Trail: Exercise caution as you walk across the highway from your vehicle to the river. Look for the gate in the deer fence then head in that direction. From the gate, a narrow trail leads through the woods to the large pool at the bottom of the waterfall. The total distance from the highway is approximately 100 m (109 yd).

Nearby Waterfalls: First (St. George) Falls, Lepreau Falls, Ragged Falls

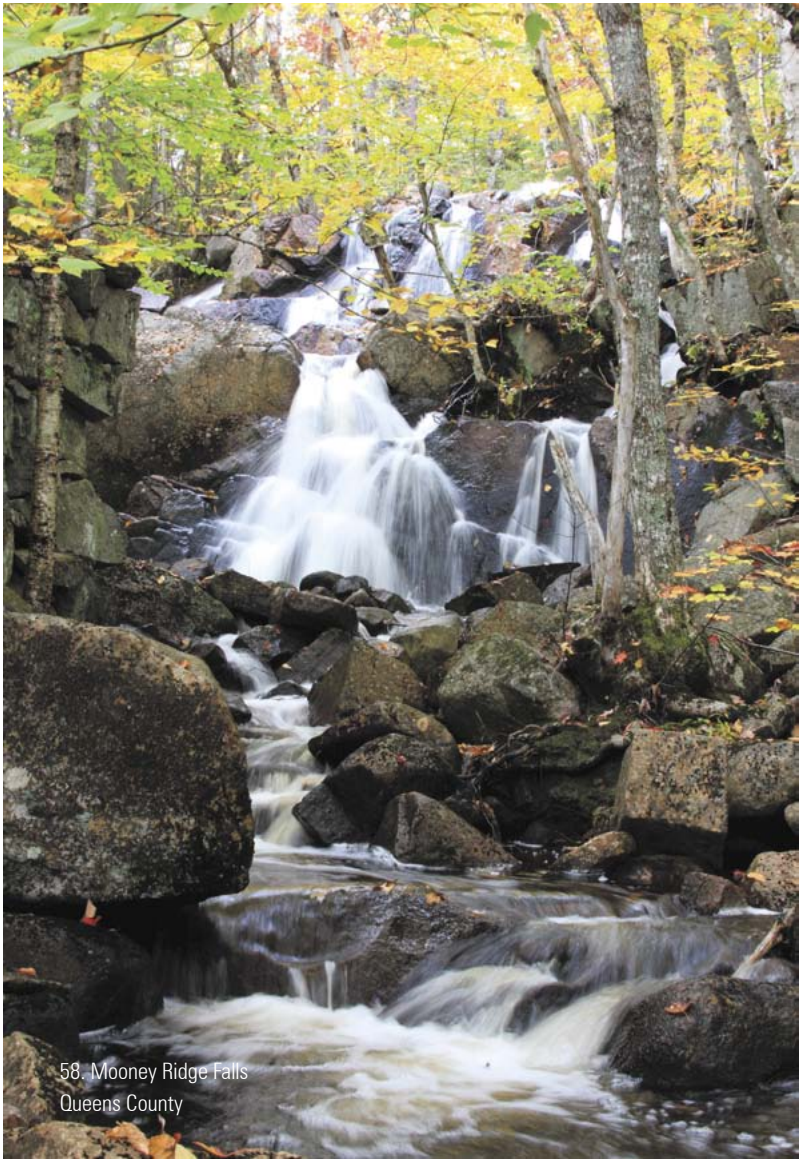


53. The Waterfalls of Welsford Falls Brook
Queens County

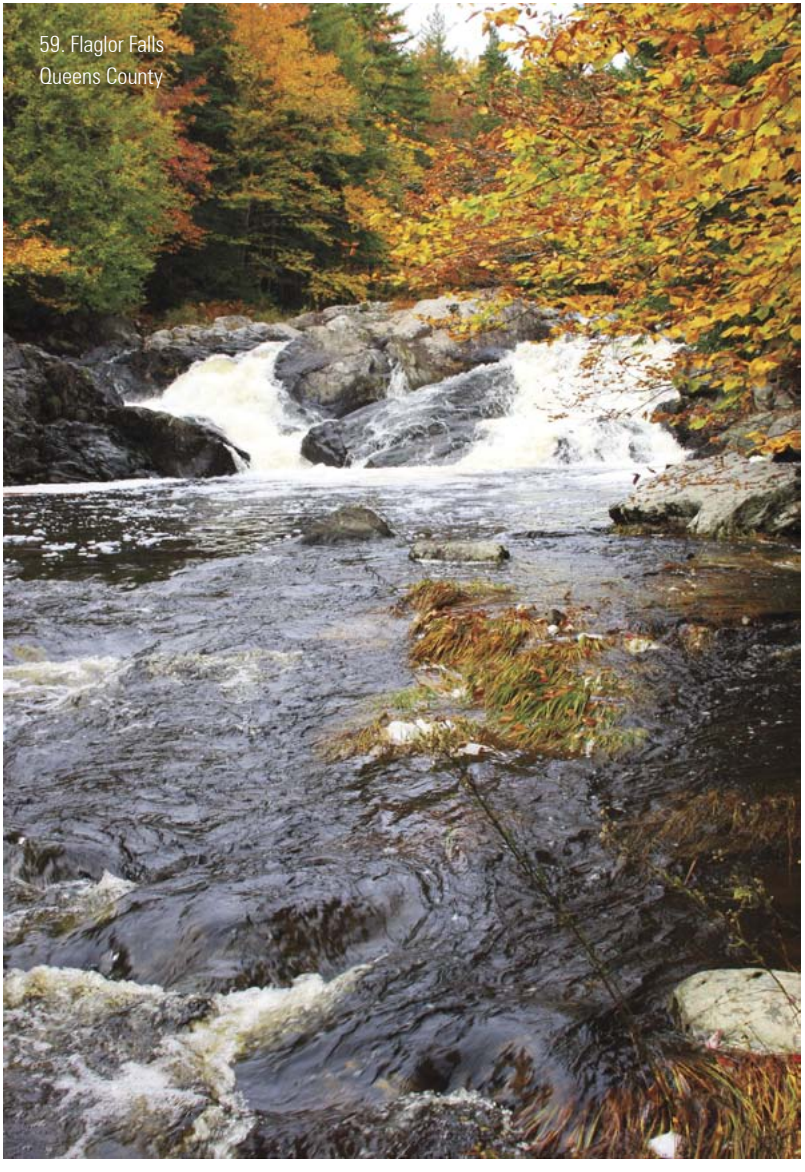
54. Kierstead Mountain (County Line) Falls
Queens County

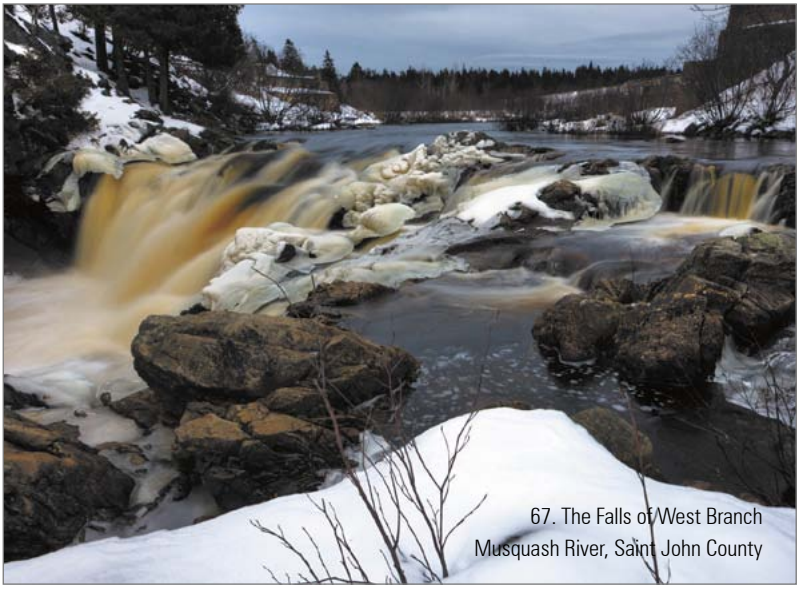
56. Lower Henderson Brook (Shaw) Falls
Queens County

57. Dykes Falls
Queens County

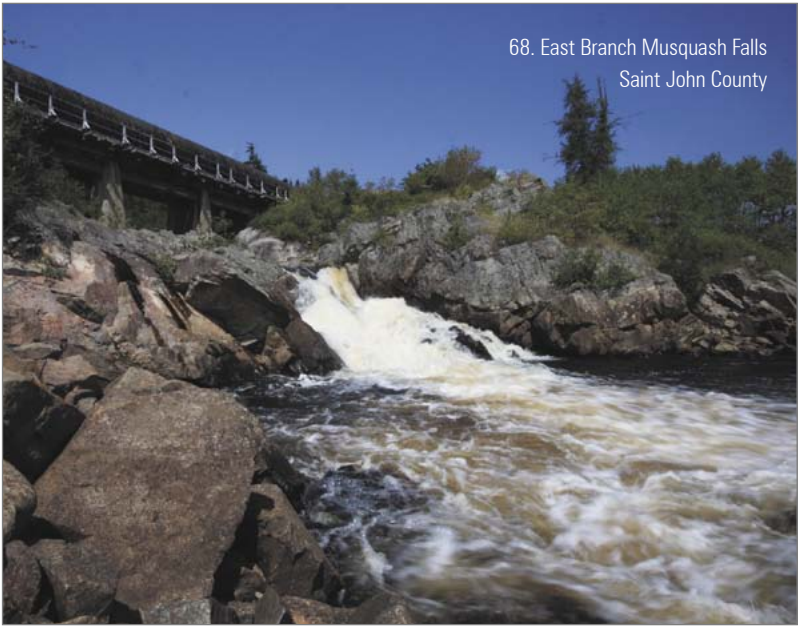


58. Mooney Ridge Falls
Queens County


59. Flaglor Falls
Queens County



67. The Falls of West Branch
Musquash River, Saint John County



68. East Branch Musquash Falls
Saint John County

65. Ragged Falls

Charlotte County

Rating: ***
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: 5 min (roadside)
GPS: N 45° 13' 50.7"/W 066° 28' 29.3"
SNB Map: p.91, Musquash 21G/01
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Lepreau River
Height: 3 m (10 ft)
Type: notch/chute

Site: Ragged Falls is aptly named. The Lepreau River must navigate through a series of large boulders haphazardly strewn the length of the river as it makes its way to the Bay of Fundy. At Ragged Falls, it squeezes through a ragged chasm in the rocks to form a 3 m (10 ft) waterfall. At the base, a small pool cascades further into a larger pool. During hot, dry summer months, the river is reduced to a mere trickle, but in the spring, this waterfall is exciting to watch in action. Ragged Falls is an excellent waterfalling expedition for families with young children.

Directions: From Saint John, head west on Route 1, and take exit 86 to Lepreau, Maces Bay, and Dipper Harbour. At the stop sign, turn right and drive for approximately 60 m (66 yd) before turning left onto Mystery Lake Road. This is a gravel road and is used for ongoing forestry operations in the area. Stay on this road for approx 6.5 km (4 mi) until crossing a wooden bridge over the Lepreau River. Park alongside the road.

Trail: Follow the trail to the falls, which is located on the east side of the river and is approximately 100 m (109 yd) long.

Nearby Waterfalls: Lepreau Falls, Little Falls, The Falls of West Branch Musquash River

Highly Recommended

66. Lepreau Falls

Charlotte County

Rating: ****
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: negligible (roadside)
GPS: N 45° 10' 10.29"/W 066° 27' 44.55"
SNB Map: p.91, Musquash 21G/01
Property Ownership: Crown land
Height: 8 m (26 ft)
Source: Lepreau River
Type: block

Site: The name Lepreau derives from the French *la pereau*, meaning "little rabbit." The contemporary spelling has prevailed since the mid-nineteenth century. Lepreau Falls is one of New Brunswick's best roadside waterfalls. The rapids above the main falls produce tumultuous whitecaps and eddies, which then hurtle with a fantastic roar over an 8

66. Lepreau Falls

66. Lepreau Falls

m (26 ft) rocky ledge into the Bay of Fundy. The waterfall, which is located in the hamlet of Lepreau, spans the entire width of the Lepreau River and is truly breathtaking. The best way to appreciate this natural attraction is from an observation deck just downriver from the falls. The area is well marked and advertised. Picnic tables, garbage cans, washroom facilities, as well as a series of walkways, make it an excellent site for a family visit.

Directions: From Saint John, drive west on Route 1, and take exit 86 for Lepreau. Drive south on Route 790 to Lepreau Village Road and follow this road to the sign for Lepreau Falls Provincial Park.

Trail: Lepreau Falls Provincial Park features a variety of gravel walkways and a boardwalk.

Nearby Waterfalls: Little Falls, Ragged Falls

67. The Falls of West Branch Musquash River

Saint John County

Rating: **
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: 10 min
GPS: N 45° 11' 6.7"/W 066° 21' 18.4"
SNB Map: p.91, Musquash 21G/01
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: West Branch Musquash River
Height: 2-3 m (6.5-10 ft)
Type: cascade

Site: This branch of the Musquash River is most famous for a flood in 1923 that broke through the Scott Falls Dam, releasing a wall of water that swept away houses, bridges, and farms. The West Branch Musquash River features a variety of waterfalls, but four, located between the dam and the point at which the river drops into the estuary, are particularly worth seeing.

The uppermost waterfall, located just below the dam, is very open with sparse tree coverage. Part of the old dam has given way, creating a unique waterfall of its own. The large smooth rocks below the dam, sculpted by the wear of the river, are similar to a moonscape. This entire area is extremely beautiful.

The middle falls is found on the upper side of the West Branch Musquash Road, just above the bridge. At this spot, the river cascades over the exposed bedrock into a deep L-shaped pool. A rope, strung from the bottom of the bridge, suggests that the dark, deep pool is a favourite swimming hole for local children.

The third waterfall is situated just up from the westbound lane of Route 1 between Saint John and Lepreau. The river here crashes over large boulders onto a series of deep pools, forming a tiered waterfall.

The fourth is located at the mouth of the river where it empties into the estuary.

The Musquash River estuary has been designated a national marine protected area, and more recently, Loch Alva, located at the head of the river, was named a protected natural area. The two designations combined preserve this watershed from headwaters to ocean.

67. The Falls of West Branch Musquash River

Directions: From Saint John, drive west along Route 1 toward Lepreau and take exit 96 to Musquash. Turn right on Musquash Road and then left onto West Branch Musquash Road, and drive 1.5 km (1 mi) to the bridge spanning the river. Park alongside the road.

Trail: There are several trails leading from the dam to the third waterfall. I suggest walking up to see the old dam first, and then making your way down to the lower falls near Route 1.

To see the fourth falls, turn right on Musquash Road and drive 1 km (0.6 mi) towards Chance Harbour.

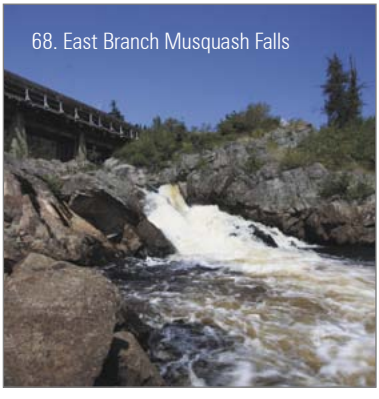
Nearby Waterfalls: Lepreau Falls, East Branch Musquash Falls

68. East Branch Musquash Falls

Saint John County

Rating: **
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: negligible (roadside)
GPS: N 45° 11' 50"/W 066° 19' 29"
SNB Map: p.91, Musquash 21G/01
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: East Branch Musquash River
Height: 5 m (16 ft)
Type: cascade

Site: East Branch Musquash Falls can be seen as you drive out along the highway. It is located near an old hydroelectric generating plant on the east branch of the Musquash River, just before the river enters the Bay of Fundy. Above the waterfall was a wood-and-steel-ring pipeline that once connected the hydro plant to the Scott Falls Dam. This elevated pipeline was used to provide sufficient head to turn the turbine. This is an excellent example of the type of waterfall located along this section of the bay, where the river empties through a falls directly into the tidal waters. The presence of the hydro plant distracts from the rugged beauty of the site.



Directions: From Saint John, drive west along Route 1 toward Lepreau and take exit 96 to Musquash. Follow this road for 1.5 km (1 mi) until it passes in front of the old hydroelectric plant. Park alongside the road.

Trail: There is no established trail. Walk through the yard of the old hydro plant to the waterfall.

Nearby Waterfalls: Lepreau Falls, The Falls of West Branch Musquash River

69. The Falls of Nail Factory Brook

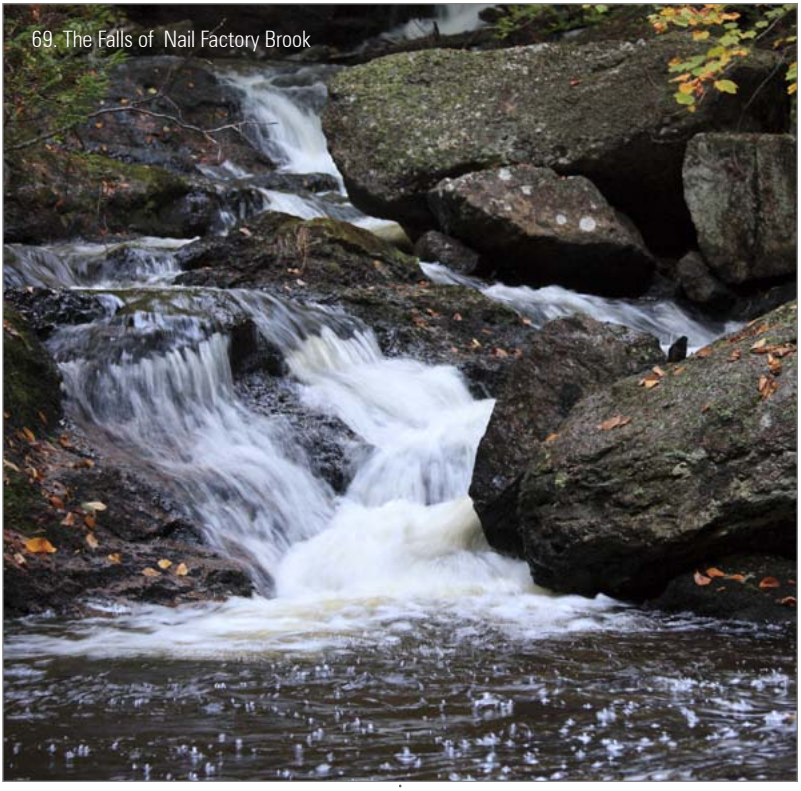
Highly Recommended

Kings County

Rating: ****
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: 5 min
GPS: N 45° 25' 2"/W 066° 2' 34"
SNB Map: p.86, Saint John 21G/08
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Nail Factory Brook
Height: 2-4 m (6.5-13 ft)
Type: cascade

Site: Nail Factory Brook is full of surprises. Just when you think there couldn't be another set of falls on this captivating waterway, it produces one. The brook is named after an actual nail factory that stood at its mouth in the late 1800s. Of the many waterfalls along its route, three are of particular note. Starting at the lower section of the brook, you can stop and admire Lower Nail Factory Falls, one of the most impressive of the waterfalls on the brook. Its ravine is well shaded, and plenty of moss and lichen grow on the large boulders scattered along its length, providing an oxygen-rich environment. Cedars, twisted and knotted with age, grasp the edges of the ravine and buffer noise from the nearby road. Further upstream, the equally beautiful Middle Nail Factory Falls appears. Here, the brook is forced to flow over granite outcrops, creating a ribbon of silky water. Further up again, and around a slight turn in the brook, lies Upper Nail Factory Falls, a tiered waterfall with two distinct drops. In autumn, the fallen leaves form a mosaic of

69. The Falls of Nail Factory Brook



69. The Falls of Nail Factory Brook

colour. The Falls of Nail Factory Brook are just one more reason to visit the Kingston Peninsula.

Directions: From the Westfield Ferry landing on the Kingston Peninsula, head south on Route 845, passing through Lands End, Summerville, and Whitehead. Look for Nail Factory Road on your right. Just down this road is a parking area on the right. Park here or alongside the road.

Trail: Walk directly into the woods toward the series of waterfalls, which are located only m/yd from the road.

Nearby Waterfalls: Moss Glen Falls, Reddin Falls

70. Moss Glen Falls

Kings County

Highly Recommended

Rating: ****
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: negligible (roadside)
GPS: N 45° 25' 40.9"/W 066° 01' 43.6"
SNB Map: p.86, Saint John 21G/08
Property Ownership: private
Source: Puddington Lake Brook
Height: 6 m (20 ft)
Type: fan

Site: Moss Glen Falls, hidden about 100 m (109 yd) up from the Kennebecasis River on Puddington Lake Brook, is simply magnificent in terms of both height and shape. For most of its short journey to the Kennebecasis, Puddington Lake Brook, which originates in a small lake of the same name in the middle of the beautiful Kingston Peninsula, gurgles contentedly through meadowlands. Then, suddenly, it changes direction and drops 6 m (20 ft) over a rock face, producing Moss Glen Falls. Further downstream, the brook has formed a smaller waterfall that empties into a natural swimming pool, popular with local youth. Moss Glen was originally named for Wetmores Mills, which was established here in the early 1800s by brothers Justus and David Wetmore. Moss and lichen still grow in the damp shade of the ravine, and the area is heavily treed,

70. Moss Glen Falls

70. Moss Glen Falls

making Moss Glen Falls a must-see for waterfallers.

Directions: From the Westfield Ferry landing on the Kingston Peninsula, head south on Route 845, passing through Lands End, Summerville, and Whitehead, to Moss Glen. Look for the Moss Glen fire department. Moss Glen Shore Road is 150 m (164 yd) past the station on the right. Drive down this road for approximately 500 m (547 yd) to a parking spot on the left.

Trail: The walk from the parking area leads to a small waterfall near the Kennebecasis River. From here, follow the trail up along the brook to Moss Glen Falls. The trail is much trodden due to its popularity as a swimming area. Take along a garbage bag to help the property owners keep this magnificent natural area clean; they will be thankful.

Nearby Waterfalls: The Falls of Nail Factory Brook, Reddin Falls

71. Reddin Falls

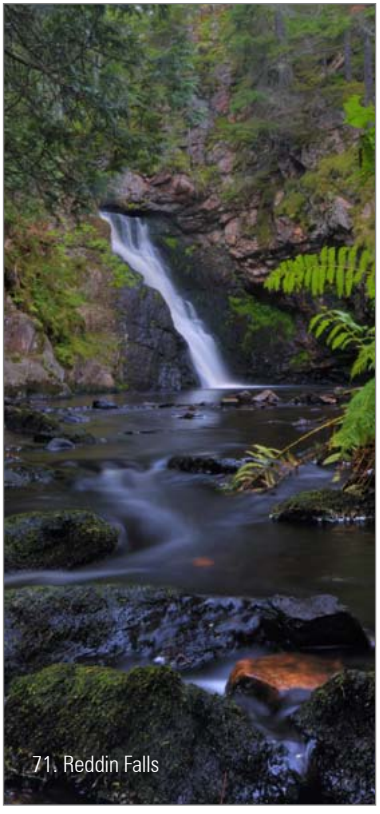
Kings County

Highly Recommended

Rating: *****
Difficulty: moderate
Hiking Time: 45 min
GPS: N 45° 36' 36.5"/W 065° 51' 23.0"
SNB Map: p.80, Sussex 21H/12
Property Ownership: private
Source: Reddin Brook
Height: 7 m (23 ft)
Type: plunge

Site: Part of the allure of a visit to Reddin Falls is the refreshing and invigorating hike it involves through an old growth-forest of white pine, cedar, and mixed hardwoods. One of the province's most gorgeous waterfalls, this site is particularly enjoyable when draped in autumn colours.

71. Reddin Falls



71. Reddin Falls

Reddin Brook twines between two private properties on its journey northward from its headwater in the interior of the Kingston Peninsula to Belleisle Bay. Both owners are comfortable with hikers and waterfallers crossing their properties, provided they take good care of the site. Immense cliffs closely guard the waterfall. At the base, the plummeting water has dug a large bowl-shaped ravine with only a thin channel for the brook to escape over the edge. Take time to sit for a while and relax, as this is a very soothing location.

Directions: From Norton, head north on Route 124, looking for Route 850 on your left. Drive out Route 850 toward Keirsteadville on Belleisle Bay, looking for the Keirsteadville United Baptist Church on your left. The best place to park is the parking lot for the church.

Trail: There are two ways to get to the main path, which is about 350 m (383 yd) from the church. The easier of the two is to take the dirt road up to the farmer's field, where you unhook the electric cattle fence with the yellow holder provided, and then re-hook it, so that the cows don't escape. Now, follow the fence line to the dirt road at the back of the pasture. Follow this road down to the river. Once you reach the path along the river, it's a fairly easy walk to the falls, testing only your rock hopping skills as the path crosses the brook ten times. The total hiking distance is 2.3 km (1.4 mi).

Nearby Waterfalls: Moss Glen Falls, Trickle (Smith) Falls, The Falls at Peekaboo Corner

72. Trickle (Smith) Falls

Kings County

Highly Recommended

Rating: *****
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: 5 min
GPS: N 45° 36' 46.5"/W 065° 47' 20.6"
SNB Map: p.80, Sussex 21H/12
Property Ownership: private
Source: Smith Creek
Height: 11 m (36 ft)
Type: tiered

Site: Trickle Falls, also known as Smith or Webster's Falls, is a jewel of a site hidden off one of the many country roads in the Kennebecasis River Valley, not far from Hampton. As you drive along the roads of this broad valley, you see silo after silo marking the boundaries of the various dairy farms. It is said that Smith Creek was named after Isaiah Smith, who was left to settle in this area around 1754 by his father, James Smith, a land surveyor. The creek begins as a small pond in the highlands that form the eastern edge of the Kingston Peninsula. At Trickle (Smith) Falls, it flows over a series of drops of varying size and type. The uppermost drop is a plunge-type waterfall and the lowest one is a horsetail. The pool in the ravine, flanked by majestic pine and cedar trees, has long been a favourite swimming hole for local youngsters.

Directions: From Hampton, drive on Route 121 toward Norton, and look for Guthrie Road on your left. A connector road between Bloomfield and Midland, Guthrie Road winds around Raymond Mountain to connect with Highway 124. About 4 km (2.5 mi) up the road, there is a bridge and a small lake with a parking area on the left. The trailhead is about 30 m (33 yd) further up the road on your right.

Trail: The trail through the woods to the falls is short and leads to the top of the ravine. A side trail leads along the west side of the falls to the pool.

Nearby Waterfalls: Reddin Falls, The Falls at Peekaboo Corner

73. The Falls at Peekaboo Corner

Kings County

Rating: **
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: 5 min
GPS: N 45° 39' 11.2"/W 065° 42' 52.0"
SNB Map: p.80, Sussex 21H/12
Property Ownership: private
Source: Almshouse Brook
Height: 4 m (13 ft)
Type: cascade

Site: A house at the corner of Route 124 and a country road that blocks drivers' visibility gave this area of Norton and the nearby falls the playfully distinctive name of Peekaboo. With its headwater up near Dickie Mountain, the Almshouse Brook (another evocatively named body of water) cuts through a granite outcrop near Peekaboo Corner and then smashes into a wall of granite running perpendicular to the brook. This alters its course and after a drop of 4 m (13 ft), the brook forms a cavernous dark pool. Directly in front of the waterfall are several excellent locations for photographing and simply enjoying the cascade.

Directions: From Sussex, drive west toward Norton on Route 121. At Norton, turn north on Route 124 and drive for approximately 1.5 km (1 mi), looking out for the first gravel road that leads to the left. Take this road and drive into the ravine. The road crosses the brook and begins to ascend the ridge, where you should be able to partially see the waterfall. You will certainly hear it if you roll down your car windows.

Trail: There are two paths, but the right-hand path is the safer of the two. The left-hand path leads to a sheer drop into a pool of water. Neither path is well marked, so be cautious.

Nearby Waterfalls: Reddin Falls, Trickle (Smith) Falls

74. Silver Falls

Saint John County

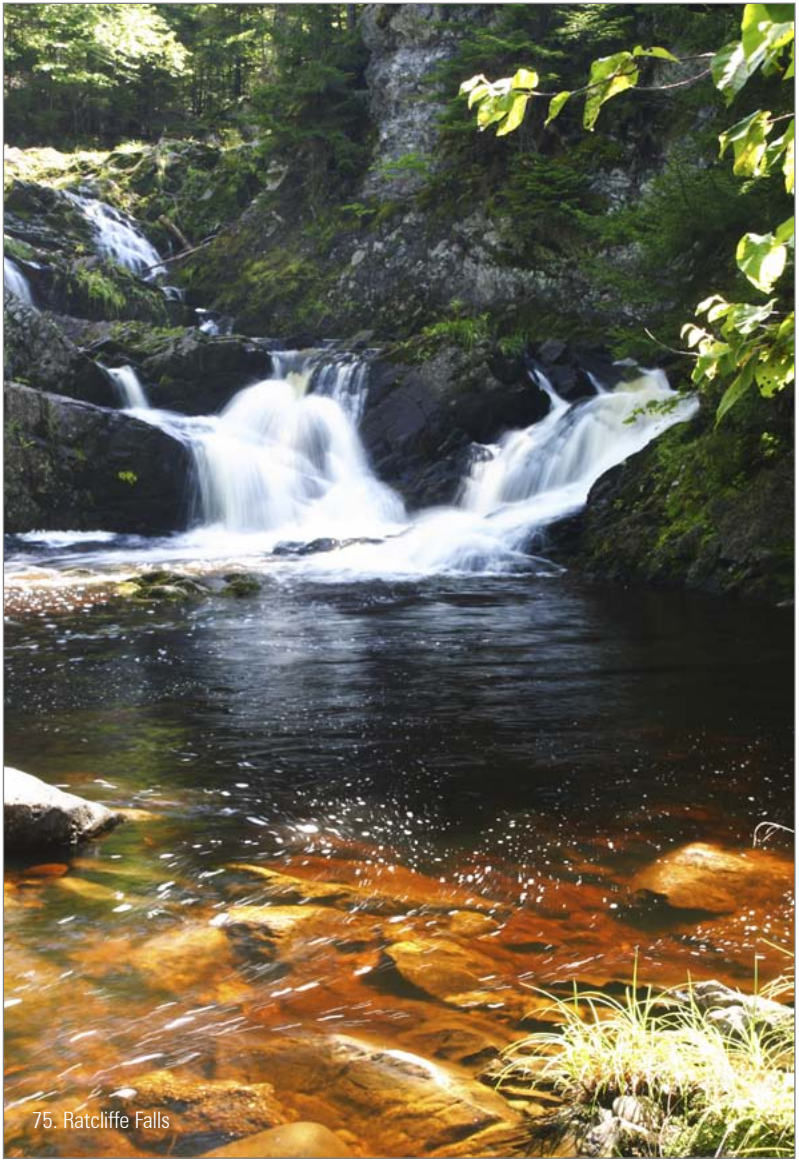
Rating: ***
Difficulty: easy-to-moderate
Hiking Time: 5 min
GPS: N 45° 17' 51.54"/W 066° 0' 29.68"
SNB Map: p.86, Saint John 21G/08
Property Ownership: municipal
Source: Little River
Height: 2-4 m (6.5 to 13 ft)
Type: tiered

Site: Encircled by the Irving Oil Refinery, commercial properties, and the Centennial Heights subdivision in east Saint John, Silver Falls is a striking example of how the natural world can survive within an urban setting. This remarkable site consists of four distinct waterfalls that cascade through a narrow ravine in one of the most highly industrialized areas of New Brunswick. Each drop provides the waterfall enthusiast with another glimpse into the incredible diversity of this province. Indeed, once immersed in this unique ecosystem, you soon forget the noise and pollution of the city above. The natural beauty of the area is unfortunately marred by a proliferation of litter, but Silver Falls demonstrates the power of nature to enrich the lives of city dwellers, at least for those who are aware.

Directions: To see Silver Falls, find Loch Lomond Road in east Saint John and drive to St. Joachim's Catholic Church. The church is on the left, just past the entrance to the Irving Oil Refinery as you drive east toward the airport. Across the road from the church is an access road to a gravel parking area.

Trail: From the parking area, the trail to the falls starts as dirt road. You can then select any one of the many walking paths leading down the hill to the river. Follow the river from the base of the falls to the dam at the very top. In places, the path has dissipated into the ravine and there is no longer a well-worn path to follow, so exercise caution. Bring a garbage bag to haul out litter — every bit helps.

Nearby Waterfalls: Trickle (Smith) Falls, Ratcliffe Falls, Tracy Falls



75. Ratcliffe Falls

75. Ratcliffe Falls

Saint John County

Rating: ***
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: 5 min (roadside)
GPS: N 45° 23' 12.9"/W 065° 45' 35.3"
SNB Map: p.87, Loch Lomond 21H/05
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Ratcliffe Brook
Height: 6 m (20 ft)
Type: block/cascade

Site: Ratcliffe Falls is a roadside waterfall just a short drive east of the city of Saint John. A relief map of this area readily illustrates that it is a plateau of granite outcrops and large debris left behind after the last ice age. The area is also dotted with numerous lakes and wetlands, interconnected by small brooks and streams. Choosing the path of least struggle, these waterways have formed numerous little waterfalls, of which Ratcliffe Falls is most noteworthy. Although not large, this combination block-and-cascade waterfall is very graceful as it twists and turns and finally drops into a large pool. It is quiet in the small ravine, and the overstorey of large pine and fir, mixed with hardwoods, makes for a relaxing atmosphere. The trail leading to the falls is through an overgrown apple orchard that may have been part of an old farmstead.

Directions: From the Saint John airport, continue on Route 111 (Loch Lomond Road) to the turnoff for Route 820 (Barnesville Road). Veer left onto Route 820. Stay on this road until the turnoff to Quaco Road in Upper Loch Lomond, and continue until it changes to a gravel road. At this point, there is a road on the right. Park here and head toward the ATV trail opposite.

Trail: The trail to the top of the falls is short and wet due to a large amount of ATV traffic. It passes through an old apple orchard and the remnants of long-gone homesteads.

Nearby Waterfalls: Tracy Falls, Silver Falls

76. Tracy Falls

Saint John County

Rating: ***
Difficulty: moderate
Hiking Time: 5 min (depending upon condition of access road)
GPS: N 45° 21' 15"/W 065° 45' 38.9"
SNB Map: p.87, Loch Lomond 21H/05
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: unnamed brook
Height: 12 m (40 ft)
Type: plunge

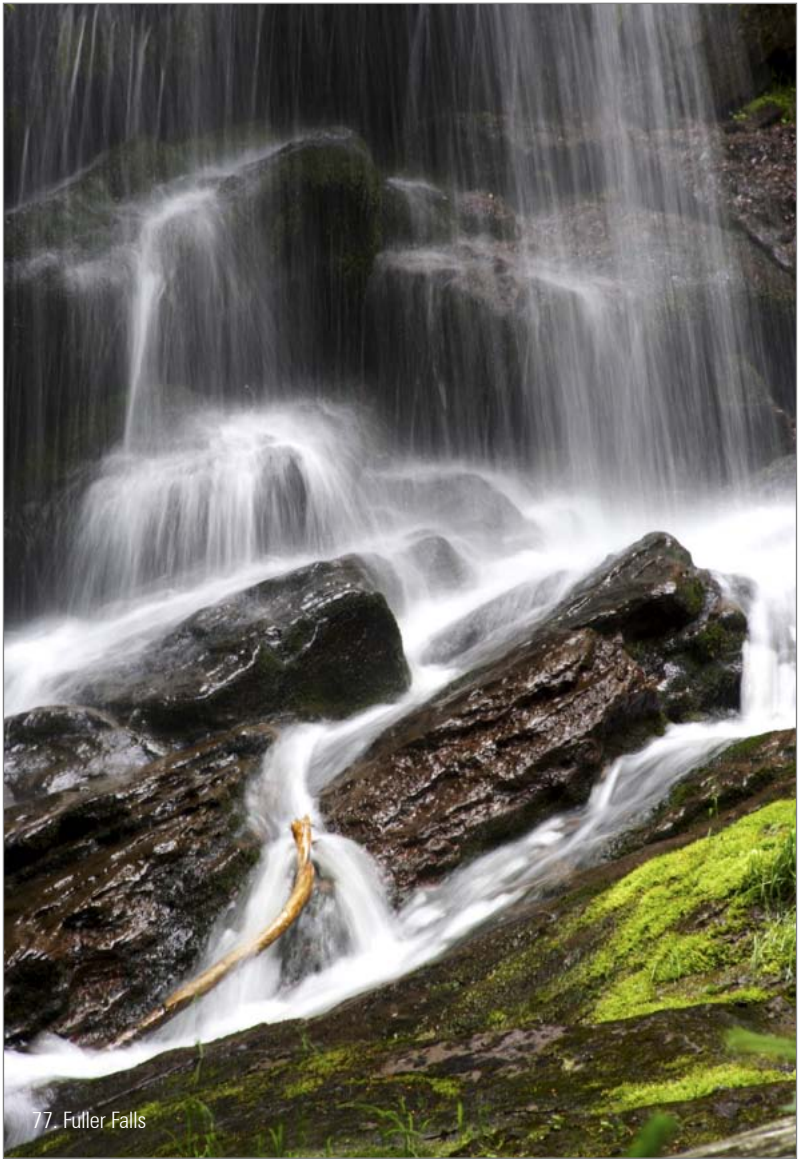
Site: Tracy Falls is almost totally enclosed by sheer granite walls except for a narrow passage that permits its brook to flow out to meet Black River further down Baxter Mountain. The unnamed brook plunges down through a narrow notch into a dark pool, surrounded by moist green moss and lichen. If you trek around the bowl to the apex, you can admire the beginning of the falls as well as two smaller drops. Of all the falls I have visited, Tracy Falls is the most unusual. Usually the telltale sound of a waterfall can be heard well before it comes into sight, but not with Tracy Falls. The music of this falls is muffled by the peculiar geological composition of the area, which channels the sound off into the woods and not down along the stream. From the top of the falls, there is a clear view of the hills far off toward Saint John. Peering over the edge provides a sense of how high these falls are and the unusually narrow shape of the verdant ravine.

Directions: From the Saint John airport, head toward St. Martins on Route 111 (Loch Lomond Road), looking for Taylor Lake Road on the left. Turn onto Taylor Lake Road and drive past the lake to the point where the road splits into three. Take the road furthest to the right, and drive, or walk, approximately 1.4 km (0.9 mi) to where the stream passes under the road via a culvert. This road is not muddy or soft, but due to heavy ATV traffic, it is almost impassable unless you are driving a vehicle with sufficient ground clearance.

Trail: There are no signs marking the path except for a footpath trodden up along the stream to the falls. Take the

path alongside the stream up to the falls a distance of 100 m (109 yd).

Nearby Waterfalls: Ratcliffe Falls, Fuller Falls



77. Fuller Falls

77. Fuller Falls

Saint John County

Rating: ****
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: negligible (roadside)
GPS: N 45° 23' 56.2"/W 065° 27' 12.4"
SNB Map: p.88, Salmon River 21H/06
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Fuller Brook
Height: 5 m (16 ft)
Type: veil

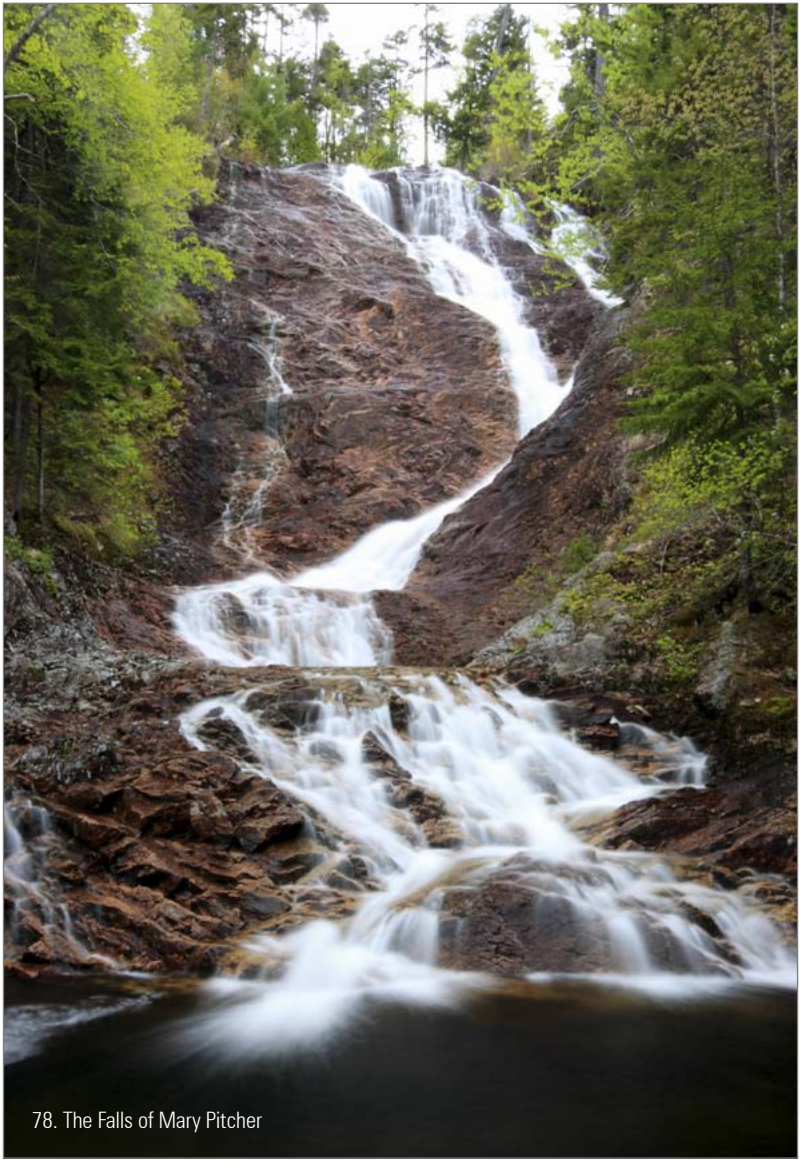
Site: Fuller Falls is one of many reasons to explore the Fundy Trail Parkway, east of the village of St. Martins. Perched on the Bay of Fundy escarpment, this well-maintained provincial park features 16 km (10 mi) of hiking and cycling trails, supported by a paved road. A variety of observation platforms and lookouts offer panoramic views of the bay and its coastline, while a suspension bridge and adjoining walking trail along Big Salmon River lead to the famous Hearst Lodge that once belonged to newspaper magnate J. Randolph Hearst. Ferns and lush mosses carpet the forest floor and various lichens grow on tree trunks and branches.

Fuller Falls is located just off the main coastal hiking trail. A cable stairway leads down to a large observation platform with excellent sightlines for photographing or simply enjoying this charming little waterfall. A fine veil of water from Fuller Brook drops 5 m (16 ft) through the moss-covered ravine, continuing in a series of smaller drops to Melvin Beach and further on into the Bay of Fundy. The cool sea air clings to the ravine in a soothing embrace, while the rhythmic melody of the falls captivates even the youngest visitors.

Directions: The Fundy Trail is accessible via Route 111 from Saint John or Sussex and is located 10 km (6 mi) east of the village of St. Martins.

Trail: The attendant at the main entrance will provide a map of the park with directions. A short, well-marked trail leads from parking area to stairs descending to observation platform.

Nearby Waterfalls: Tracy Falls



78. The Falls of Mary Pitcher

78. The Falls of Mary Pitcher

Highly Recommended

Saint John County

Rating: *****
Difficulty: strenuous
Hiking Time: 60 min
GPS: N 45° 28' 50.0"/W 065° 23' 28.7"
SNB Map: p.88, Salmon River 21H/06
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Mary Pitcher Brook
Height: 30 m (98 ft)
Type: various

Site: The Falls of Mary Pitcher is one of the most spectacular waterfall sites in New Brunswick. Once called Merry Pitcher, Mary Pitcher Brook empties a lake of the same name as well as several wetlands, and runs a straight course for over 2 km (1.2 mi), dropping over 230 m (755 ft) through fifteen waterfalls, into the Big Salmon River. These waterfalls are a variety of types and sizes, with the two largest each approximately 30 m (98 ft) in height.

The remoteness of the site and the difficulties involved in reaching it have ensured its relative anonymity. This is an old-growth wilderness, thick with lichen, moss, and ferns, and home to moose, deer, and black bear. Cool air from the Bay of Fundy wraps these lofty hills with moisture, channeled far up into the mountainside by the dense evergreens. Make sure you plan ahead: a trip to the Falls of Mary Pitcher takes the better part of a day and requires a four-by-four truck to navigate the rutty Felix Brook Road. Once in sight of the falls, however, you quickly forget the hard drive and hike to get here.

A 1 km (0.6 mi) bushwhack through thick forest and moss-covered ground opens at an excellent viewing point for the upper falls. This waterfall cascades for around 15 m (49 ft) before dropping approximately 30 m (98 ft), first into a small basin, and then through a lower section. The view from the apex is breathtaking. A trail, hugging close to the falls, leads straight down into the ravine. Along this path, you can actually reach out and touch the falling water.

The main waterfall known as Mary Pitcher Falls is located another 200 m (219 yd) along the brook. A

78. The Falls of Mary Pitcher

large boulder at the top provides an exceptional view of the Big Salmon River Gorge and the brook's crash over rocky outcrops. To capture a sense of the true immensity of this falls, you can also climb down through the moss-covered ravine and wade across the Big Salmon River, which offers a view upstream. While hiking back to your vehicle, you should take some time to stop and enjoy the thirteen additional drops that make up this magnificent waterfall complex.

Directions: Without an ATV, the easiest way to reach Mary Pitcher Falls is to drive from Sussex Corner to Hammondvale on Route 111. From Hammondvale, head east on the Old Shepody Road, crossing the small bridge that spans Felix Brook. A short distance later, Felix Brook Road (N 45° 35' 16.6" / W 065° 26' 02.0") will appear on the right. From here to the dead-end where hiking begins is 11 km (6.8 mi). The road twists and turns near the end in order to circumnavigate a few swampy areas, and ends just 100 m (109 yd) east of Mary Pitcher Brook. Please note that this is a rough logging road and requires a vehicle with clearance and good traction. Park at the dead-end.

Trail: There is no established trail to the waterfall. A 1 km (0.6 mi) bushwhack through the forest will bring you to the upper falls and a further 200 m (219 yd) hike, to the apex. Be prepared to get very muddy and wet; know your limitations.

Nearby Waterfalls: The Falls of Walton Glen Gorge, Wallace Falls

79. The Waterford Waterworks

Kings County

Rating: **
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: negligible (roadside)
GPS: N 45° 40' 53"/W 065° 22' 7"
SNB Map: p.81, Waterford 21H/11
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Trout Creek
Height: 1-3 m (3-10 ft)
Type: various

Site: The Waterford Waterworks is a series of beautifully sculptured waterfalls found along Trout Creek, as it tumbles through the hamlet of Waterford, near Sussex Corner. The countryside here is expansive, with dairy farms reaching out to the nape of distant hills. Standing out along these hills to the northeast are bluffs, smoothed and rounded by years of wind and rain. Down in the valley, the burnished creek bed features waterfalls of assorted types, known locally by such name as The Flume and Magnificent Falls. Oddly shaped holes, patterns, and arches are scoured into the conglomerate rock, and a stately pine perches precariously over the cascading water, looking like it will collapse at any moment. Walking along the road's edge, the soft babble wafting up from the waterworks is intoxicating.

Directions: From Sussex Corner, head along Route 111 to the first Y-junction. Bear left toward Dutch Valley and Waterford. In Waterford, turn left onto Cedar Camp Road and cross the bridge spanning the creek. Park in the church parking lot near the bridge.

Trail: Immediately under the bridge are two waterfalls with a third located just up the creek. To see the remaining waterfalls, you can walk along the road to each or drive. The falls can also be photographed and enjoyed from the roadside.

Waterfalls Nearby: The Falls of Trout Creek

80: The Falls of Trout Creek

80. The Falls of Trout Creek

Kings County

Rating: **
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: negligible (roadside)
GPS: N 45° 38' 58"/W 065° 19' 36"
SNB Map: p.81, Waterford 21H/11
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Trout Creek
Height: 1-3 m (3-10 ft)
Type: various

Site: Farther up the road from the Waterford Waterworks, Trout Creek flows down from the northern flank of the Fundy Highlands through the western edge of Cripps and McDermott hills. The geology here in this transition zone is strikingly different from the sandstone and conglomerate found near Waterford. As it hurries along to meet the Kennebecasis River, Trout Creek forms numerous roadside waterfalls. Take the time to stop and scramble down into the narrow ravine to photograph and enjoy these various drops as you drive along the side of the creek.

Directions: From Sussex Corner, drive along Route 111 to the first Y-junction. Bear left toward Poley Mountain ski hill in Waterford. Continue past the ski hill, eventually crossing Trout Creek, not once but twice. Just after the second crossing, Trout Creek will present several waterfalls that can be viewed either from your vehicle or by walking along the roadside.

Nearby Waterfalls: The Waterford Waterworks

Highly Recommended

81. The Falls of Walton Glen Gorge

Saint John County

Rating: *****
Difficulty: strenuous-to-extreme
Hiking Time: 4 hours (complete loop)
GPS: N 45° 29' 36.1"/W 065 18' 03.0"
SNB Map: p.88, Salmon River 21H/06
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Walton Glen Brook
Height: 5-45 m (16 to 146 ft)
Type: various

Site: Halfway between St. Martins and Fundy National Park, Little Salmon River cuts through the Fundy Highlands on its way to the Bay of Fundy. The Little Salmon River Gorge, covering 706 hectares (286 acres), is a protected natural area with an abundance of rare flora, as well as a great many streams and brooks. The showcase waterfall of this rugged wilderness is the Falls of Walton Glen Gorge.

Plunging almost 45 m (148 ft) over the edge of the Walton Glen Gorge, this magnificent waterfall is the highest in the province. The gorge, an attraction in itself, is often called the "Grand Canyon of New Brunswick." With sides well over 70 m (230 ft) high and 400 m (1,312 ft) wide, it stretches approximately 900 m (2,953 ft) from the confluence of several brooks at the top of the plateau to a narrow constriction in the rock, known as the Eye of the Needle. In winter, the gorge's deep cliffs attract adventure junkies, eager to climb palisades with names such as Holey Moley and Deliverance.

Early spring is the best time to observe the full power of Walton Glen Gorge Falls, as the brook merely trickles over the sides of the gorge in summer — springing back to life, of course, after a heavy rain. A natural lookout formed by exposed bedrock on the west side of the Walton Glen Gorge offers a fabulous view of the falls and the towering cliffs that surround it, as well as the Bay of Fundy in the distance. Visitors who want a closer look can double back along the trail from the lookout, and take the trail down into the deep gorge.

Directions: From Sussex Corner, drive along Route 111 to the first

81. The Falls of Walton Glen Gorge

Y-junction. Bear left toward Poley Mountain ski hill in Waterford. Continue past the ski hill for an additional 12 km (7.5 mi) to Adair's Wilderness Lodge. Continue past Adair's Lodge on the main road around Crawford Lake until you come to a Y-junction. Take Little Salmon River Road on the right and drive to the junction with McCumber Road on your left. Follow McCumber Road, first past a steel bridge over a small creek, and then past a large culvert fortified by boulders. This is the McCumber Brook culvert. (There is a smaller culvert shortly before this one, but wait for the large one.) Once you pass the large culvert, continue on McCumber Road until you see the Fundy Foot Path sign. Take the road on the left through the Jack pine plantation until you come to a Y-junction at the top of a hill. Drive a few feet in on the short road to your right, and park.

Trail: The trailhead is located up this road. It is wide enough to drive, but I suggest you walk. Follow the main trail for about 500-600 m (547-656 yd) until you reach a set of red ribbons for two trails. To see the gorge from the lookout, take the right-hand trail. To walk along the gorge and hike to the Eye of the Needle, take the left-hand trail. Please recognize your limitations — neither trail is an easy stroll in the woods.

Trail to the Lookout: The right-hand trail leads to a clearing at the top of the gorge and is about 300-400 m (328-437 yd) in length. The trail twists and turns around large boulders and includes some wet areas. The lookout provides an awesome view but please exercise caution. One wrong step and it's a 60 m (197 ft) plunge to the bottom of the gorge.

Trail to the Gorge: The left-hand trail leads down into the gorge to the brook. Follow the path to the right (marked with ribbon) along the west side of the brook. You will immediately see 30 m (100 ft) cliffs across the brook from where you are standing. The path will lead to a series of waterfalls and cascades with very steep, sheer rock faces. Extreme caution is essential. This is no ordinary trail. You will scramble around and over boulders, and hang onto trees and rope, to make your short progress into the gorge. Hike entire length of the gorge until you pass through the Eye of the Needle.

Nearby Waterfalls: The Falls of Mary Pitcher, McLeod Brook Falls, Wallace Falls

82. McLeod Brook Falls

Highly Recommended

Saint John County

Rating: *****
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: 5 minutes
GPS: N 45° 29' 54"/W 065 18' 26"
SNB Map: p.88, Salmon River 21H/06
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: McLeod Brook
Height: 8 m (26 ft)
Type: veil

Site: McLeod Brook Falls is located in Walton Glen Gorge. The brook and its waterfall were unnamed and little known until the area was designated a protected natural area of New Brunswick. During the public consultation, Bentley McLeod, a forester who worked in the many lumber camps along this part of the Fundy Coast prior to and following World

82. McLeod Brook Falls

War II, informed the Department of Natural Resources about the falls and eventually showed it to department officials. McLeod Brook joins McCumber Brook and further on, both join Walton Glen Brook on their journey to the Little Salmon River.

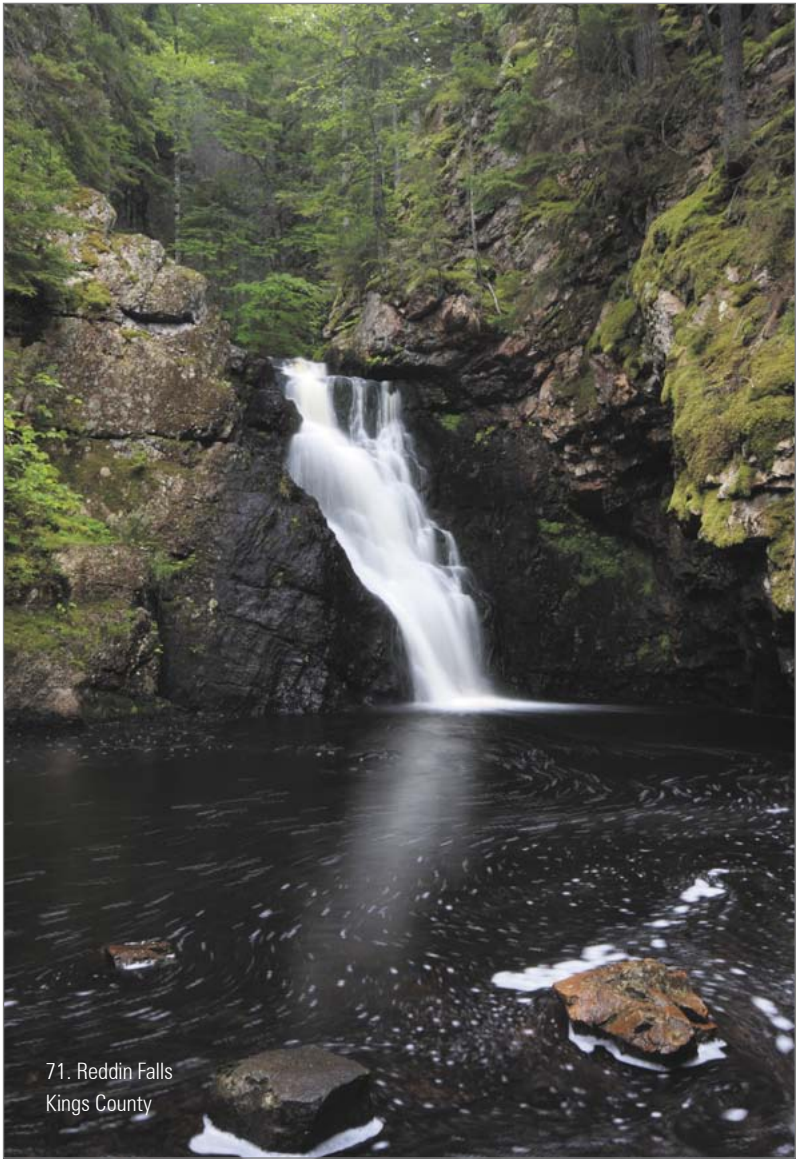
McLeod Brook Falls is very pretty, so plan to spend some time here enjoying the sound of the falls. The descent into the gorge is aided by the construction of a stairway. Once down at the waterfall, the ionized air is both uplifting and energizing.

Directions: From Sussex Corner, drive along Route 111 to the first Y-junction. Bear left toward Poley Mountain ski hill in Waterford. Drive past the ski hill for an additional 12 km (7.5 mi) to Adair's Wilderness Lodge. Continue past Adair's Lodge on the main road around Crawford Lake until you come to a Y-junction. Take Little Salmon River Road on the right and drive to the junction with McCumber Road on your left. Follow McCumber Road, first past a steel bridge over a small creek, and then past a small culvert, and look for an old woods road on the left leading back into a Jack pine plantation. Take the road through the Jack pine plantation until you come to a T-junction at the bottom of the hill. Turn left and follow this road until you see a set of wooden railings for the stairs into the ravine on the right. There is a small parking area just before the railings.

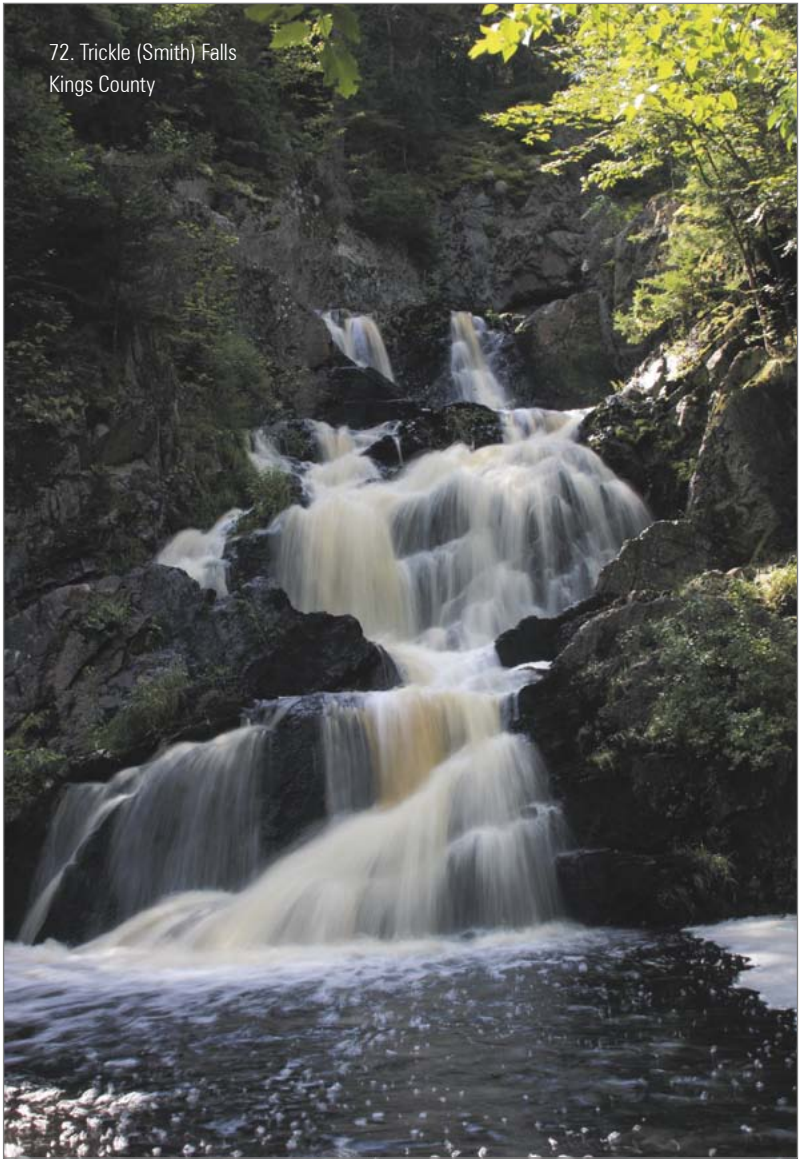
Trail: Take the stairway to the bottom of the ravine and the waterfall.

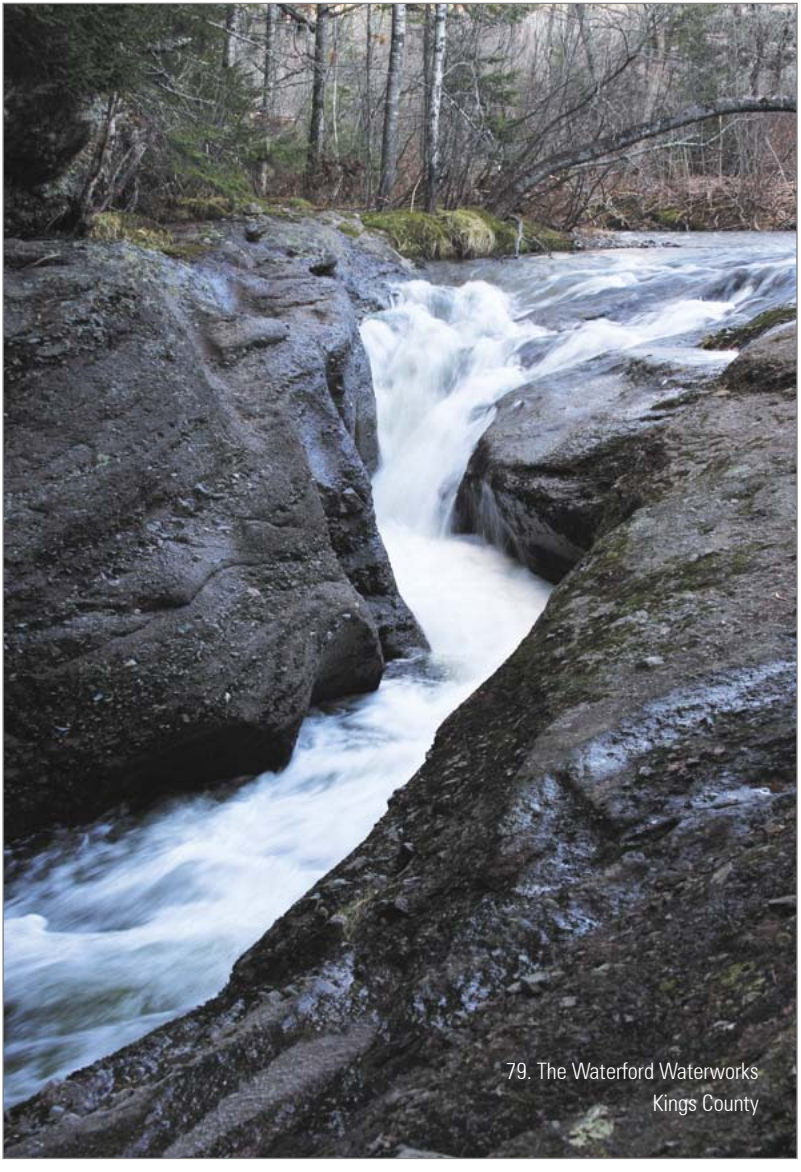
Nearby Waterfalls: The Falls of Mary Pitcher, The Falls of Walton Glen Gorge, Wallace Falls

69. The Falls of Nail Factory Brook
Kings County



71. Reddin Falls
Kings County


72. Trickle (Smith) Falls
Kings County

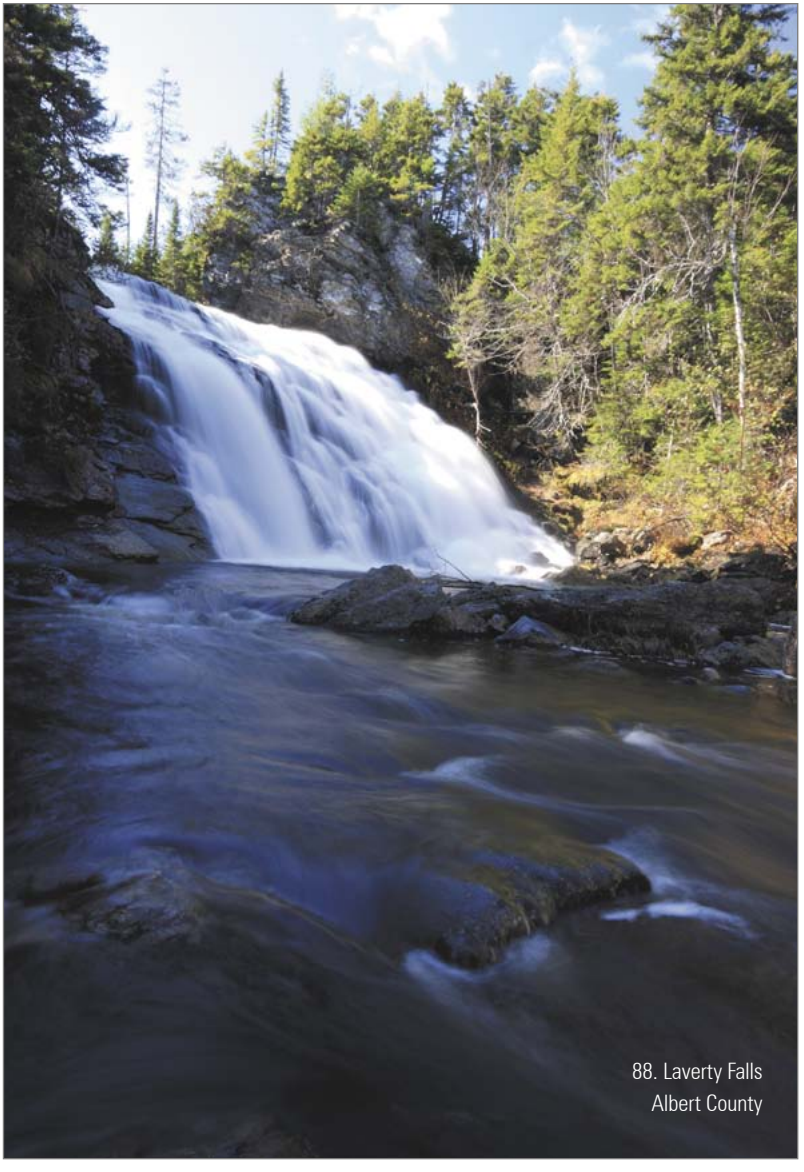


79. The Waterford Waterworks
Kings County

84. Gibson Falls
Albert County

86. Dickson Falls
Albert County

87. Third Vault Falls
Albert County



88. Laverty Falls
Albert County

83. Wallace Falls

Saint John County

Rating: ****
Difficulty: easy-to-strenuous
Hiking Time: 10 min
GPS: N 45° 33' 56.7"/W 065° 13' 57.1"
SNB Map: p.81, Waterford 21H/11
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Quiddy River
Height: 6 m (20 ft)
Type: plunge

Site: Of the eight sets of waterfalls on the Quiddy River, Wallace Falls is the most widely known. It consists of two drops. The top falls slides over a rock face before plunging a second time over a sheer granite escarpment 3 m (10 ft) away. After accumulating in a large dark pool, popular with swimmers in summer, the river continues down to the next falls. Trails on both sides of the Quiddy River lead to the waterfall. The trail on the west bank is more circular and safer for visitors. It leads downriver and then back up to the pool at the base of the bottom drop. The trail on the east bank is more direct and

83. Wallace Falls

includes a side trail that ascends to the top drop. More adventurous visitors may wish to continue along the east trail and hike the Quiddy River from Wallace Falls to Martin Head at the estuary, which takes most of a day. There are spots where climbing up through the mossy forests to find the next passable ravine is required. The best time to hike this river is during the summer; in the spring the water is too high, making some areas inaccessible.

Directions: From Sussex Corner, drive along Route 111 to the first Y-junction. Bear left toward Poley Mountain ski hill in Waterford. Drive past the ski hill for an additional 12 km (7.5 mi) to Adair's Wilderness Lodge. Continue past Adair's Lodge on the main road around Crawford Lake until you come to a Y-junction. Take Little Salmon River Road and drive for approximately 2 km (1.2 mi). Take the next road on your left for about 4.5 km (2.8 mi) to the bridge that crosses over the Quiddy River. The road is washed out on either side of the bridge, so you will need to park here. There are trailheads on both the west and east banks of the river.

Trail: The safer, more circuitous trail on the west side of the bridge leads downriver and back up to the pool at the lower falls. Alternatively, you can walk across the bridge, and locate the more direct trail on the east bank. This trail leads to a small camping area and then turns into a footpath. The path is steep and includes a turnoff to the upper falls. To descend to the base of the lower falls, use the rappelling ropes attached to nearby trees. The trail down to the falls can be dangerous, so take your time.

By continuing on the east bank trail, you can visit the remaining waterfalls on the Quiddy River. There are areas where forestry operations have obliterated the trail, but if you stay close the river, you will make your way back to the trail. Because this expedition can take the better part of day, know your limitations and prepare well.

Nearby Waterfalls: The Falls of Mary Pitcher, The Falls of Walton Glen Gorge, McLeod Brook Falls

84. Gibson Falls

Albert County

Highly Recommended

Rating: ****
Difficulty: easy-to-moderate
Hiking Time: 10 min
GPS: N 45° 46' 57.1"/W 065° 05' 32.1"
SNB Map: p.73, Petitcodiac 21H/14
Property Ownership: private
Source: Gibson Brook
Height: 4 m (13 ft)
Type: plunge

84. Gibson Falls

Site: Gibson Brook drops into the Pollet River Gorge, one of New Brunswick's most incredible river gorges, through an extremely narrow and deep chasm. Here it forms two waterfalls, the second near its confluence with the Pollett River. The walls of the small ravine are sheer where the power of the brook has sliced through the bedrock. In spring and after a heavy rain, the brook roars through the tight chasm, sending a spray of water far into the main channel of the Pollett River. Large pine and spruce cling precariously to the sides of the ravine, which can be very damp and slippery, depending upon the season.

Directions: From Petitcodiac, take Route 905 south toward the village of Elgin. Continue through Elgin until reaching a Y-junction in the road. Bear left onto River Road and drive to the bridge crossing the Pollett River. On the left you'll see a small camp and a dirt road leading up into the woods. Park here, but do not block the dirt road.

Trail: The trail to the falls starts off at the dirt road. It then branches off into one of the many footpaths down to the waterfall. These paths hug the edge of the ravine and are quite dangerous, so take your time.

Nearby Waterfalls: Gordon Falls

85. Gordon Falls

85. Gordon Falls

Albert County

Rating: ***
Difficulty: moderate
Hiking Time: 30 min
GPS: N 45° 47' 11.3"/W 065° 05' 46.3"
Map: p.73, Petitcodiac 21H/14
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Pollett River
Height: 4 m (13 ft)
Type: block

Description: The Pollett River, named for Paul Paulet, a Mi'kmaq medicine man, rises in the Caledonia High-lands and drops suddenly to the much lower New Brunswick Low-lands, forming steep ravines and fast moving rapids. Gordon Falls, near the village of Elgin in Albert County, marks the transition between the hard volcanic rock of the highlands and the softer sedimentary rock of the lowlands.

Set against a dramatic backdrop of red conglomerate ledges and cliffs, and crowned by mixed forest of hardwoods and softwoods, this is one of our most elegant waterfalls. The whole of the Pollett River Gorge is worth exploring, though. Just above Gordon Falls, which is curiously located halfway down the gorge rather than at the head, the erosive force of the river has created a 3 m (10 ft) haystack or cone. Below lies another series of waterfalls, surrounded by high cliffs. During the spring freshet, the river is wild and untamed. In summer, many come to jump from the high cliffs and swim in the deep pools.

Directions: From Petitcodiac, take Route 905 south toward the village of Elgin. Continue through Elgin until reaching a Y-junction in the road. Bear left onto River Road and drive to a small parking area on the left, just before the bridge crossing the Pollett River. Turn in here and park.

Trail: Take the path that leads along the west side of the river toward Gordon Falls. Property fences eventually block this trail, so you will be forced to hike along the river's edge. Here and there, you may also be forced back up along the ridge

by outcrops. Another route is to ask permission of property owners to cross their property to the waterfall, thus eliminating a difficult hike down along the river.

Nearby Waterfalls: Gibson Falls

86. Dickson Falls

86. Dickson Falls

Albert County

Rating: ****
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: 15 min
GPS: N 45° 35' 13.2"/W 064° 58' 26.6"
SNB Map: p.82, Alma 21H/10 (or Parks Canada map)
Property Ownership: Parks Canada
Source: Dickson Creek
Height: 7 m (23 ft)
Type: veil

Site: Dickson Falls is the most accessible and most often photographed of the many waterfalls located in Fundy National Park. This heavily forested park, situated in the Caledonia Highlands of southeastern New Brunswick, features 100 km (62 mi) of hiking trails, and forms part of the Fundy Coastal Region. It is a popular destination for tourists and New Brunswick residents alike. As with all sites in the park, access to the falls includes a well-marked trailhead and an assigned parking area. An enjoyable walk through a mixed forest, carpeted with ferns and mosses, leads alongside the attractive Dickson Brook to a boardwalk that offers excellent vantage points for the brook and the falls. When sunshine filters through the trees, the brook sparkles and the water of the falls seems to dance over the rock face. This waterfall is especially beautiful when arrayed in the bright colours of autumn.

Directions: From the village of Alma, drive to the administration buildings for Fundy National Park and follow the road to Wolfe Point. After approximately 2 km (1.25 mi), there is a sign for the trail and waterfall, and a parking area. The trailhead is well marked.

Trail: This 1.5 km (1 mi) loop trail begins at the parking area. Take the left-hand trail as it descends into the ravine. Eventually, you will take a set of stairs to a boardwalk that follows Dickson Creek to the falls. The boardwalk loops past the waterfall back to the parking area.

Waterfalls Nearby: Third Vault Falls, Laverty Falls, Forty Five River Falls

87. Third Vault Falls

87. Third Vault Falls

Highly Recommended

Albert County

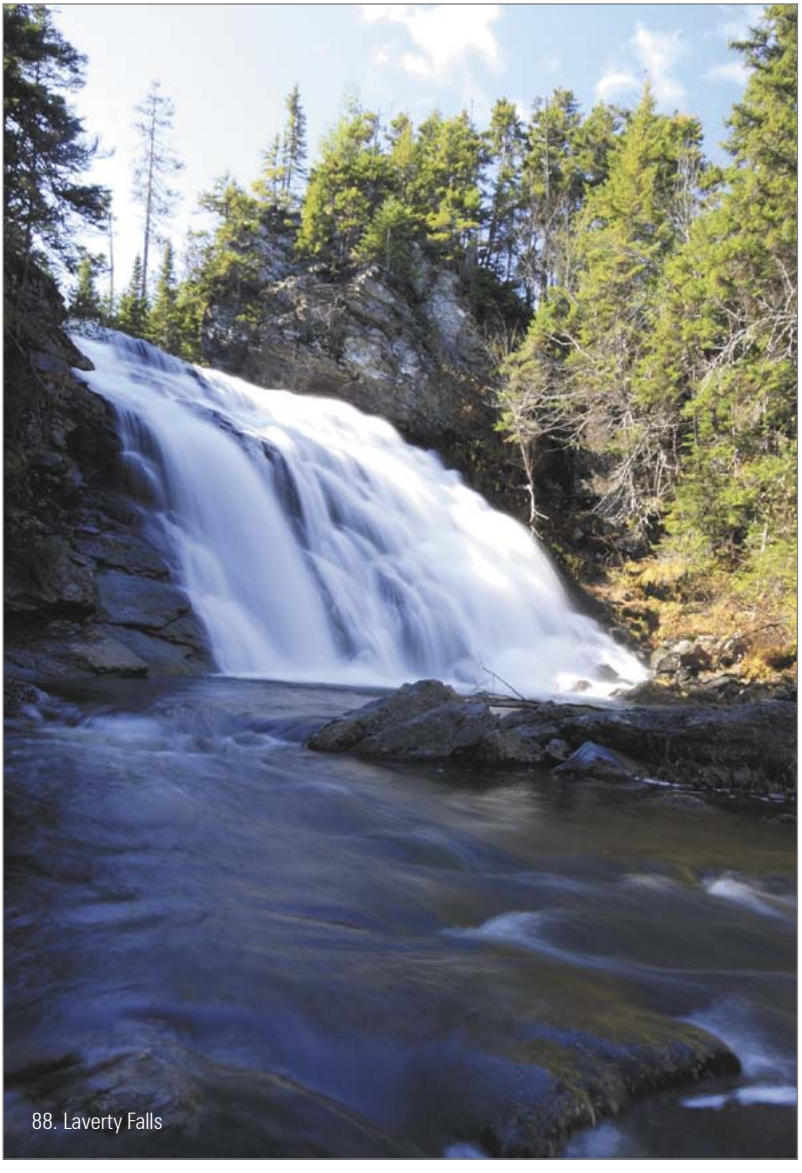
Rating: *****
Difficulty: moderate-to-strenuous
Hiking Time: 1 hr 15 min
GPS: N 45° 38' 24.3"/W 064° 59' 35.2"
SNB Map: p.82, Alma 21H/10 (or Parks Canada map)
Property Ownership: Parks Canada
Source: Third Vault Brook
Height: 16 m (53 ft)
Type: plunge

Site: This remarkable waterfall near the northern entrance to Fundy National Park is another must-see site for waterfallers. Located at the confluence of Third Vault Brook and a smaller, lesser known brook, Third Vault Falls flows through an amphitheatre-like formation of rock, which seems almost to encircle the rushing water as it plunges 16 m (53 ft) into the basin below. Mountain ridges rise precariously from the ravine, while tall hardwoods and softwoods hold the cool, moisture-rich air from the Bay of Fundy. To gaze out over the rim from the top of the falls is exciting and exhilarating. Just beyond Third Vault Falls, several smaller waterfalls on the secondary brook that flows into the ravine also merit visiting and photographing.

Directions: From the northern entrance to the park near Wolfe Lake, drive about 12 km (7.5 mi) along route 114. Look for Laverty Road on the left. Turn here and drive for approximately 1 km (0.6 mi) to the parking area on the right. The trailhead is well marked.

Trail: Although the park information indicates that this hike is a 7.3 km (4.5 mi) round trip, it feels more like double this because of the steepness of the trail and the amount of rock hopping involved. The last section of the hike leads through a steep, declining trail, filled with rocks and switchbacks, but soon you hear the sound of rushing water. The Third Vault Falls trail may be closed in a wet season.

Nearby Waterfalls: Dickson Falls, Laverty Falls, Forty Five River Falls



88. Laverty Falls

88. Laverty Falls

Highly Recommended

Albert County

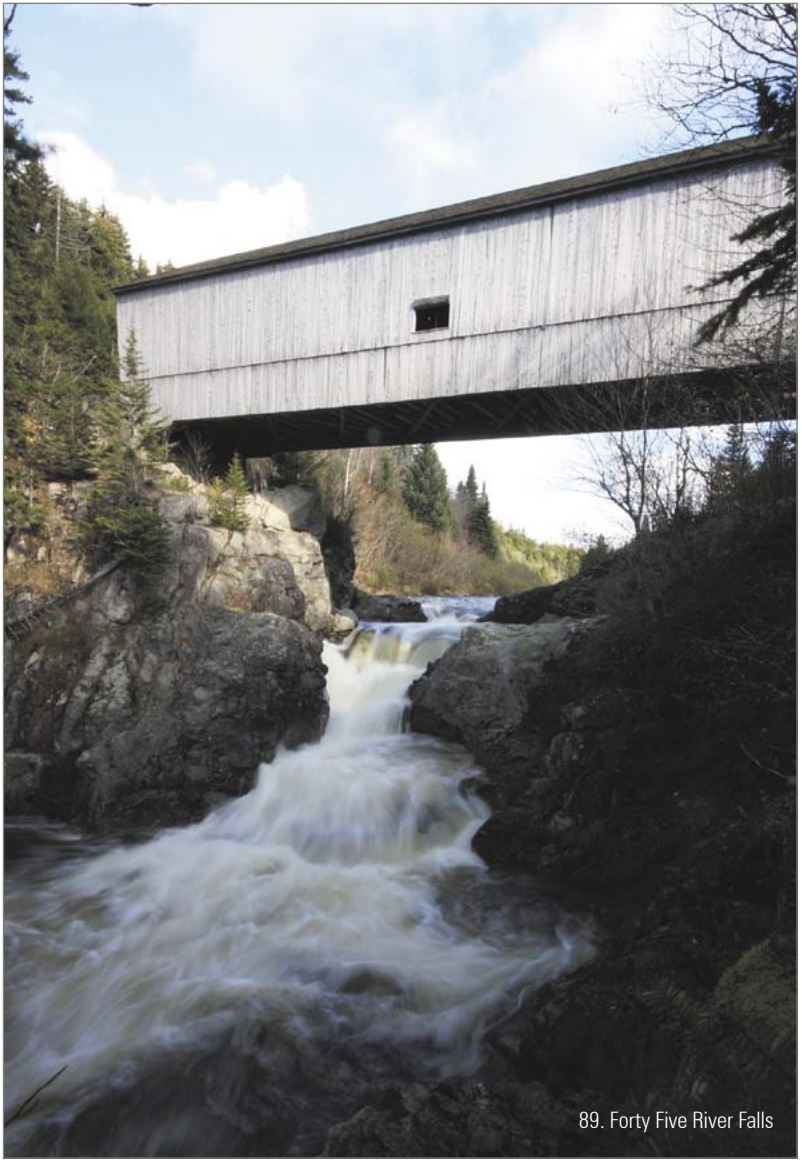
Rating: ****
Difficulty: moderate
Hiking Time: 45 min
GPS: N 45° 40' 36.8"/W 65° 00' 41.9"
SNB Map: p.81, Waterford 21H/11 (or Parks Canada map)
Property Ownership: Parks Canada
Source: Laverty Brook
Height: 12 m (39 ft)
Type: veil

Site: Laverty Falls in Fundy National Park flows across a rock face, opening up to form a shimmering bridal veil of water, similar to one found at Welsford. The draping effect of this 12 m (39 ft) waterfall is majestic to say the least. Before dropping over the rock face at the falls, Laverty Brook makes a sharp left-hand turn, tumbling over several tiers of bedrock and funnelling through cliffs and high boulders. You can observe the falls from either the top or the bottom of the ravine. In the summer, expect company! This outstanding location is very popular with visitors to the park. In the spring, expect to see a plethora of wild flowers across the forest floor.

Directions: From the northern entrance to Fundy National Park near Wolfe Lake, drive about 12 km (7.5 mi) along Route 114. Look for Laverty Road on the left and follow it to the end. The trailhead is marked at the far end of a clearing next to the parking lot.

Trail: From the trailhead, the trail begins a long descent through an old-growth forest, featuring huge old silver birch, maple, and beech standing sentinel over newer growth. It is not until the trail begins to slope further down that makeup of the forest changes to white pine, spruce, cedar, and balsam fir, becoming more cloistered in complexion. The trail leads to a lookout at the top of Laverty Falls. The trail then continues down to the base of the falls where you can view the falls from the riverbank.

Nearby Waterfalls: Third Vault Falls, Dickson Falls, Forty Five River Falls



89. Forty Five River Falls

89. Forty Five River Falls

Highly Recommended

Albert County

Rating: ****
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: negligible (roadside)
GPS: N 45° 41' 11.5"/W 064° 57' 11.8"
SNB Map: p.82, Alma 21H/10
Property Ownership: Parks Canada
Source: Forty Five River
Height: 7 m (23 ft)
Type: notch

Site: This craggy waterfall on the eastern edge of Fundy National Park flows underneath one of New Brunswick's famous covered bridges. The Lower Forty-Five No.1 Bridge was built, according to a Howe Truss design, in 1914, and spans 30 m (98 ft) across the Forty Five River, which cuts a narrow slash through the mountainside on its way toward Salmon River. The roofed timber bridge frames the roaring falls beneath, giving this site an appealing ambience of days gone by. Although there are several pools below the falls, the narrow rock walls flanking the river have created a strong undertow that makes swimming dangerous. As a result, several warning signs are posted nearby. The falls and the bridge are easily photographed from an excellent vantage point above the base.

Directions: From Alma, drive east on Route 114 toward Riverside-Albert. Look for Forty Five River Road on the left. Drive out this road, bearing left at the Y-junction. The road follows the boundary of Fundy National Park. It is a distance of 8 km (5 mi) from Route 114 to the covered bridge spanning the river. Park your vehicle in the small clearing on the right just before the bridge.

Trail: Walk down the road toward the bridge. There is a short but steep trail leading down to an excellent vantage point above the base of the falls.

Nearby Waterfalls: Third Vault Falls, Laverty Falls, Crooked Creek Falls

90. Crooked Creek Falls

90. Crooked Creek Falls

Albert County

Rating: ***
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: 30 min
GPS: N 45° 45' 48.1"/W 064° 44' 54.3"
SNB Map: p.74, Hillsborough 21H/15
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Crooked Creek
Height: 4 m (13 ft)
Type: notch

Site: From its headwater in the ancient Caledonia Highlands, Crooked Creek cuts a narrow path down toward Shepody Bay. At Crooked Creek Falls, the creek squeezes suddenly through a small notch in the bedrock. The falls is finest at this weak fissure. From here, the creek accelerates and gushes outward and down into a large pool. A second smaller waterfall is located near the creek's exit from the pool. Although Crooked Creek Falls is only 4 m (13 ft) high, the walk to this popular and appealing site is well worth the effort, especially on a warm autumn afternoon. While in the area, take a few extra minutes to drive to the nearby Crooked Creek lookout and bask in the view of the mountains from the observation platform.

Directions: Drive to the village of Riverside-Albert on Route 114. At the village centre, take Forestdale Road north for 1.7 km (1.1 mi) toward the Crooked Creek lookout. At the access to the lookout, a road on the left leads into the valley. When the road splits again near the bottom of the valley, look for a snowmobile and ATV trail with the number 2028. Park near the bridge and cross over; the trailhead will be immediately visible.

Trail: The trail to the falls is relatively flat and well trodden, indicating the popularity of the site. After a heavy rain or in the spring, the trail tends to collect water. Once near the falls, there are several excellent vantage points from which to take photographs.

Nearby Waterfalls: Forty Five River Falls, Sawmill Creek Falls, Memel Creek Falls

91. Sawmill Creek Falls

Albert County

Rating: ***
Difficulty: moderate
Hiking Time: 15 min
GPS: N 45° 47' 54"/W 064° 41' 51"
SNB Map: p.74, Hillsborough 21H/15
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Sawmill Creek
Height: 4 m (12 ft)
Type: notch

Site: Sawmill Creek flows through Albert County in a southeasterly direction to converge with Memel Creek on the eastern side of the Caledonia Mountains. The east side of the creek slopes gently, while the west side features a very steep escarpment that twists and winds several 100 m/yd through woodland. At Sawmill Creek Falls, the creek drops over a ledge into a small pool. It then turns sharply to the left, and then right again around a large outcrop, before tumbling over several more ledges. The falls is very well concealed by bedrock.

The best location to photograph the falls is from the west side of the creek, but unfortunately, the path leading to the area is from the east. The only way around this is to cross the creek downstream and double back on the opposite bank.

Directions: From Route 114 in Hopewell Hill, drive out Memel Road a distance of approximately 4 km (2.5 mi) to a Y-junction. The last 2 km (1.25 mi) of Memel Road is gravel. At the Y-junction, park alongside the left-hand road. The trailhead is located near a sign attached to a tree indicating directions to Rock's View Variety.

Trail: Take the trail that leads west toward the creek. It is a short walk to the waterfall over relatively flat ground. From this point, the only way down is rappelling, using a rope tied to a tree. Even then it is difficult to view the falls. Cross the creek downstream from the falls and make your way back up toward the waterfall from the opposite side. Then bushwhack your way to the edge of the ravine, where you will reach a

gentle sloping area that facilitates a safe trek down to a fantastic vantage point.

Nearby Waterfalls: Crooked Creek Falls, Memel Creek Falls

Highly Recommended

92. Memel Creek Falls

Albert County

Rating: ****
Difficulty: moderate
Hiking Time: 15 min
GPS: N 45° 48' 4"/W 064° 41' 31"
SNB Map: p.74, Hillsborough 21H/15
Property Ownership: private
Source: Memel Creek
Height: 10 m (33 ft)
Type: tiered

Site This superb postglacial waterfall is relatively unknown beyond the community of Shepody. Albert County has an abundance of streams and creeks flowing down from the Fundy Uplands, mountains formed by the same continental drift that produced the Appalchian Mountains. Memel Creek carves through a bedrock escarpment here,

92. Memel Creek Falls

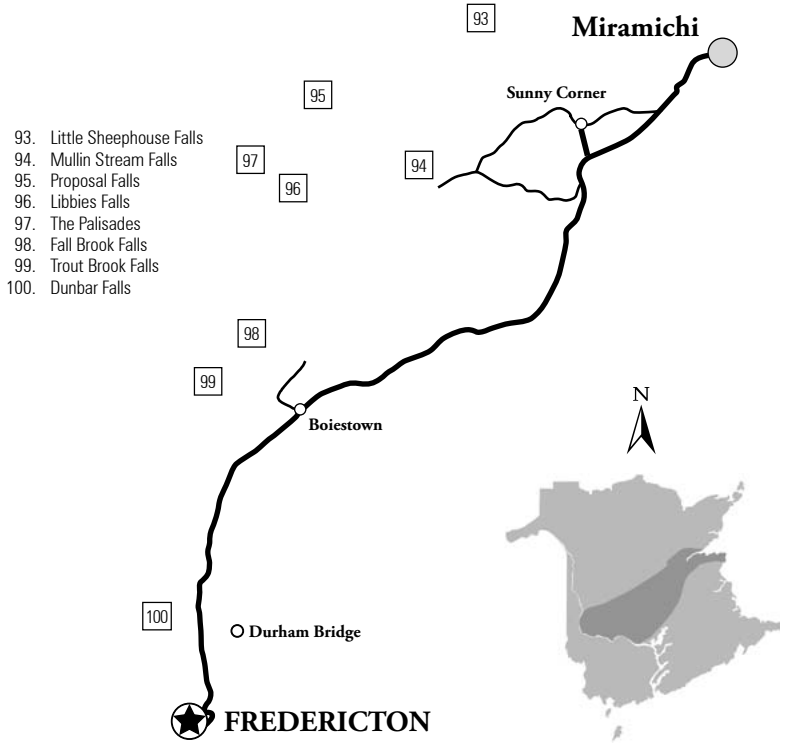
forming a stunning waterfall with five distinct tiers spread out against the ridge. The trail leading from Memel Settlement Road (named by Frederick Levine in 1830 for Memel, a community in Prussia) cuts through thick brush, at times necessitating a walk in the creek itself. The rugged terrain makes for a hard hike, but arriving at the tree-lined falls is ample reward. Each cascade harmonizes with the others in a symphony of natural sound, making Memel Creek Falls a perfect place to relax.

Directions: From Route 114 in Hopewell Hill, drive out Memel Road a distance of approximately 4 km (2.5 mi) to a Y-junction. The last 2 km (1.25 mi) of Memel Road is gravel. Veer right at the Y-junction, continuing on Memel Road, for approximately 700 m (766 yd) until you reach a wooden bridge across Memel Creek. Stop just beyond the bridge, and park alongside the road.

Trail: There is no defined trail to the waterfall. I suggest walking down from Memel Settlement Road along the east side of the creek. You will have to cut through thick brush and may need to walk in the creek itself. Near the top of the falls is a trail leading to the base and excellent locations to photograph the waterfall.

92. Memel Creek Falls

Nearby Waterfalls: Crooked Creek Falls, Sawmill Creek Falls


93. Little Sheephouse Falls
94. Mullin Stream Falls
95. Proposal Falls
96. Libbies Falls
97. The Palisades
98. Fall Brook Falls
99. Trout Brook Falls
100. Dunbar Falls
93
Miramichi
95
Sunny Corner
97
94
96
98
99
Boiestown
N
100
Durham Bridge
FREDERICTON

THE MIRAMICHI RIVER ROUTE

Stretching inland from the city of Miramichi to Fredericton, the Miramichi River Route follows the length of the Miramichi River until it picks up the old portage route from Boiestown, the geographic centre of the province. It then continues on toward the Nashwaak River Valley and then to the Saint John River near Fredericton.

The Miramichi River system is composed of numerous major tributaries and thousands of contributing streams. This vast network is home to many waterfalls. The dense forests and salmon-filled waterways of the Miramichi have long sustained a thriving lumbering industry and an important sport fishing industry, contributing to what author Wayne Curtis calls the "mysticism" of the Miramichi River. The river system runs along the transition between the New Brunswick Lowlands of the south and Miramichi Highlands of the north. It is here that we find the majority of the region's waterfalls, such a Little Sheephouse Falls, Mullin Stream Falls, and Fall Brook Falls.

Further up in the timber-rich region known as the Christmas Mountains — a highland colder and wetter than any other part of the province — are streams so cold that one is called the North Pole Stream. These remote streams harbour stunning waterfalls, such as Libbies Falls and Proposal Falls, known to only a few. Once in the Nashwaak Valley the hills begin to diminish as the terrain begins to take on the traits of the lower Saint John River Valley. There are few waterfalls of significance in the Nashwaak River Valley except for the Dunbar Falls.

Highly Recommended

93. Little Sheephouse Falls

Northumberland County

Rating: ****
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: 5 min
GPS: N 47° 05' 41.83"/W 066° 00' 05.52"
SNB Map: p.32, Big Bald Mountain 21O/01
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Little Sheephouse Brook
Height: 12 m (39 ft)
Type: plunge

Site: The scenery of the northwest Miramichi is magnificent, featuring endless tracks of balsam fir, spruce, and pine, and rivers revered for their salmon fishing pools, as well as for their elegant waterfalls. For two centuries, the forests of this region have been harvested: first, for the shipbuilding industry, and later, for the pulp and paper industry. Little Sheephouse Falls shows up on early maps and is considered one of the premier waterfalls in this part of the province. Located in the Little Sheephouse Falls Nature Trail in the Miramichi Highlands, the 12 m (39 ft) waterfall plunges over an escarpment into a large pool, surrounded by a mixed forest of mature hardwood and softwood trees. The property, which also features two other fine waterfalls, has been developed into a superb recreational area, with excellent signage and parking. A delightful hike through the woods takes in all three waterfalls and makes a great outing for families.

Directions: There are different routes to get to the community of Wayerton, but this is the one that I use. From the old courthouse at the intersection of the King George Highway and Newcastle Boulevard in Miramichi City, drive northwest on the boulevard to Route 430 (Heath Steel Mine Road). Follow this road to the hamlet of Wayerton on the Northwest Miramichi River. Cross the river and continue driving until you reach the sign for Fraser-Burchill Road, a distance of 30 km (18.5 mi) from Newcastle. Turn left and follow Fraser-Burchill Road for approximately 10 km (6 mi) until the sign pointing to Sheephouse Road

on the left. Follow Sheephouse Road for 5 km (3 mi) until reaching another sign for a road on the left. Take this road and after approximately 2 km (1.2 mi), a large sign for Little Sheephouse Falls Nature Trail will appear on the left. This is the entrance to the park. There is a picnic area with ample room to park.

Trail: The trailhead is well marked and groomed. The short walk to the observation platforms is through lush forest and very pleasant.

Nearby Waterfalls: Mullin Stream Falls

93. Little Sheephouse Falls

94. Mullin Stream Falls

Northumberland County

Rating: ***
Difficulty: moderate
Hiking Time: 25 min
GPS: N 47° 00' 04.3"/W 066° 08' 38.7"
SNB Map: p.34, Big Bald Mountain 21O/01
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Mullin Stream
Height: 5 m (16 ft)
Type: block

Site: Mullin Stream Falls is located at the confluence of Mullin Stream and the North Branch Mullin Stream in a remote area of the Miramichi River Valley. This waterfall is not particularly high, but its rock formations and plant life make it a beautiful site to visit. Over the millennia, the stream has carved a notch through the bedrock, producing steep cliffs

94. Mullin Stream Falls

on either side of the waterfall's deep, dark pool. Embraced by a dense mixed forest of hardwoods and softwoods, the forest floor is scattered with trilliums and other flora in season.

For those unfamiliar with the region, Mullin Stream Falls can be hard to find without clear directions. The trail to the stream includes some challenging sections and there are only a few locations where you can openly view the falls. (In low water, you can walk across to the opposite side without getting too wet.) For a waterfall that is off the beaten track, the site is also marred a surprising amount of litter, including broken bottles. In the summer months, thrill seekers come here to jump from the cliffs into the seemingly bottomless pool. Another distracting feature of the hike is a burned car located at the trailhead. Apparently, someone drove in, most likely tore their oil pan off, and decided to burn their vehicle. Despite these minor flaws, however, Mullin Stream has a special ambience.

Directions: From Sunny Corner, head north on Route 425 for about 2.5 km (1.6 mi). Cross over the Northwest Miramichi River bridge, and drive for another 1.5 km (1 mi) to a turnoff on the right. Drive out this gravel road until you reach New Mullin Stream Road, located just after the load liners used to align wood on pulp trucks (N 46° 58' 40.7"/ W 065° 50' 54.6"). Drive for approximately 24 km (15 mi) to a Y-junction (N 47° 00' 45.1" / W 066° 06' 20.2"). Stay left and after approximately 1 km (0.6 mi), take the first old logging road on the left. This road is very rough. Near the bottom, there is an access trail to the waterfall.

Trail: The trail heads slightly downhill and two small streams cross it. In the spring, you may need to wade across or find an alternate dry route across. The hike is approximately 1 km (0.6 mi).

95. Proposal Falls

95. Proposal Falls

Northumberland County

Rating: ****
Difficulty: strenuous
Hiking Time: 30 min
GPS: N 47° 10' 5.5"/W 66° 29' 25.4"
SNB Map: p.34, Big Bald Mountain 21O/01
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: unnamed brook
Height: 8 m (26 ft)
Type: plunge

Site: According to folklore, a young man proposed to his future wife near the top of this waterfall and since then, it has been known as Proposal Falls. The unnamed brook that feeds Proposal Falls is nestled in the nape of Mount McElwee and Mount Robinson, deep in Northumberland County. The brook plunges 8 m (26 ft) over a sheer escarpment, crashing onto large moss-laden boulders tossed throughout the basin. It then disappears behind a thick covering of moss, before re-emerging downstream to continue tumbling toward the north branch of the Little Southwest Miramichi River. The scent of cedar encapsulates the area as you descend into the basin. The carpet of moss on the forest floor is so plush that you feel like you're walking on air. What makes this location interesting is that you hear the waterfall but cannot see it initially, except for the telltale reflection of sunlight on the water as it drops over the escarpment, for the ravine is thickly covered by the forest.

Directions: From Sunny Corner, head north on Route 425 for about 2.5 km (1.6 mi). Cross over the Northwest Miramichi River bridge, and drive 1.5 km (1.0 mi) to a turn-off on the right. Drive out this gravel road until you reach New Mullin Stream Road, located just after the load liners used to align wood on pulp trucks (N 46° 58' 40.7"/ W 065° 50' 54.6"). Drive for approximately 24 km (15 mi) to a Y-junction (N 47° 00' 45.1" / W 066° 06' 20.2"). At the Y-junction, take South Branch Sevogle Road on the right. Take a left at the next Y-junction (N 47° 05' 35.2"/ W 066° 18' 42.8"). Continue toward Big Bald Mountain until reaching a forestry road (N 47° 11'

36.1”/ W 066° 27’ 32.2”). Turn onto this forestry road, and drive approximately 3 km (1.8 mi), N 47° 11’ 2.1”/ W 066° 29’ 55.5” and turn left. Continue on for approximately 1.6 km (1 mi), N 47° 10’ 26.7”/W 066° 29’ 7.2” and turn right. Drive up the hill to N 47° 11’ 7”/ W 066° 28’ 32.9” and park.

Trail: There is no established trail but an old path leads from the old logging road south toward the brook and falls. There are plenty of blowdowns to navigate. A friend has told me that a narrow trail has been cut in from the access road to the falls.

96. Libbies Falls

96. Libbies Falls

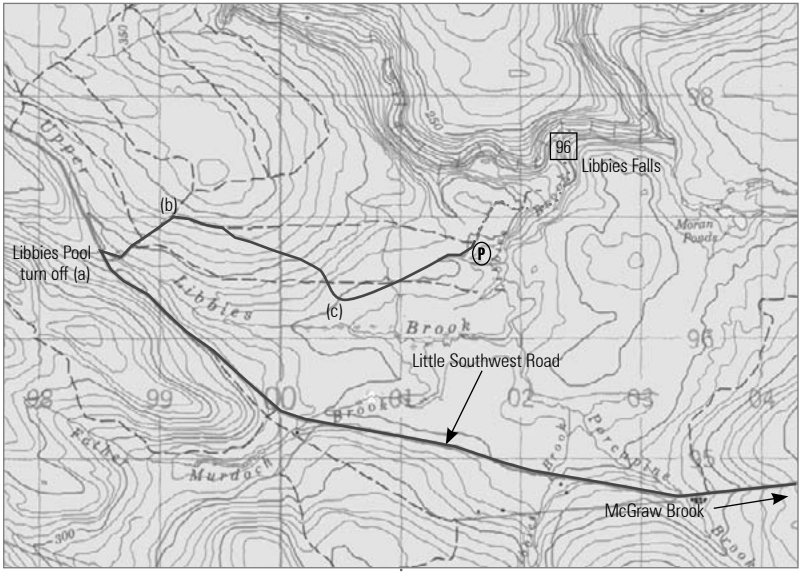
Highly Recommended

Northumberland County

Rating: ****
Difficulty: moderate
Hiking Time: 45 min
GPS: N 46° 54' 05.2"/W 066° 20' 35.5"
SNB Map: p.41, McKendrick Lake 21J/16
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Libbies Brook
Height: 6 m (20 ft)
Type: tiered

Site: Arriving at the Libbies Falls is one of those moments when the natural beauty of this province catches and takes your breath away. Libbies Brook flows into the Little Southwest Miramichi River just below Flaherty's Pitch, where it forms one of the salmon pools that make this one of New Brunswick's most coveted salmon fishing areas. Draining a myriad small lakes and wetlands located to the southwest, the brook runs relatively flat until it drops over a granite outcrop, producing this tiered waterfall about 100 m (109 yd) up from the Little Southwest. There is a vantage point near the top of the falls, as well as an excellent one at the base. The vastness and beauty of this region of New Brunswick is humbling. It is easy to imagine how overwhelming this ocean of green must have seemed to the men working in the lumber camps here in the nineteenth century.

96. Libbies Falls



Directions: From Route 8 in Renous, take Route 108 (Renous Highway) west toward Plaster Rock. After approximately 25 km (15.5 mi), turn onto Little Southwest Road, near McGraw Brook Provincial Park. Drive north a further 26 km (16 mi), looking for the sign and road for Libbies Pool at N 46° 54' 12.8"/ W 066° 24' 11.8" (see (a) on map). Turn onto this road and take the second road on the right at N 46° 54' 30.8"/ W 066° 23' 51.4" (see (b) on map). Drive until N 46° 53' 48.2"/ W 066° 23' 9.7" (see (c) on map) and turn left. Continue past several hunting camps until the road narrows, and park.

Trail: From the parking area, hike along down a straight logging road for almost 2 km (1.24 mi) until it splits. Take the right-hand trail down along the ridge to the brook. Within minutes, the sound of the Libbies Falls can be heard.

Nearby Waterfalls: The Palisades

97. The Palisades

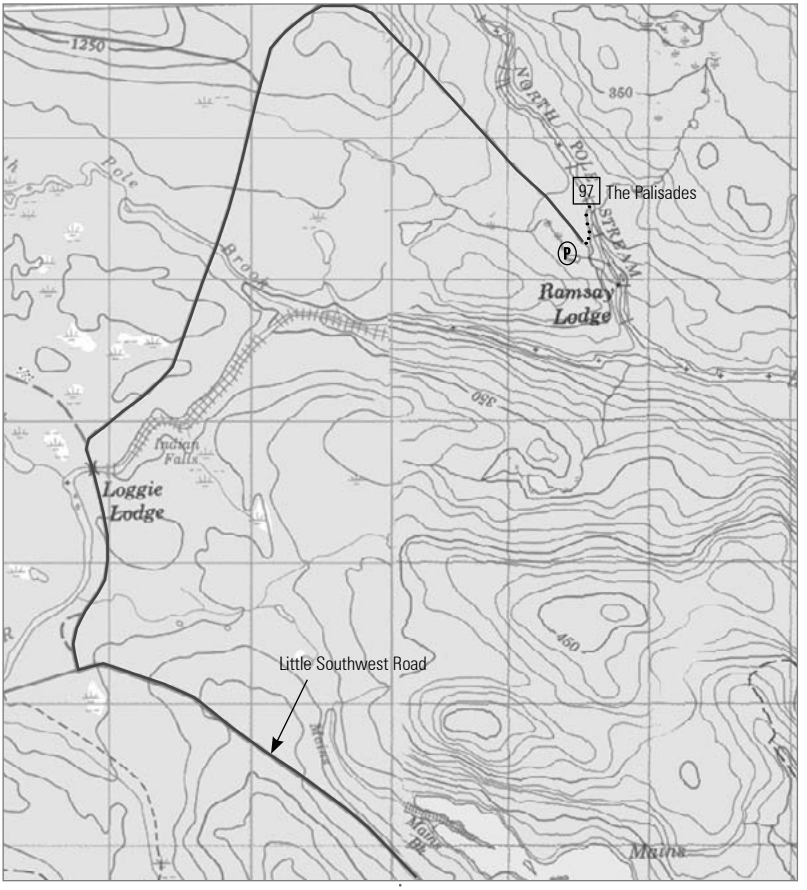
Highly Recommended

Northumberland County

Rating: *****
Difficulty: moderate
Hiking Time: 10 min
GPS: N 46° 58' 51.1"/W 066° 28' 45.1"
SNB Map: p.41, McKendrick Lake 21J/16
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: North Pole Stream
Height: 1-2 m (3-6.5 ft)
Type: cascade

Site: The Mi'kmaq referred to this energetic stream as *Kadunnatquegak*, "watching salmon in a pool." The English name, North Pole Stream, originated with lumbermen in the mid 1800s and owes its Santa Claus allusion to the nearby Christmas Mountains of northern central New Brunswick. The stream is an important spawning stream for Atlantic salmon and is renowned among fly fishers. The best vantage point to photograph or simply enjoy this wonderful waterfall known as the Palisades is upriver from Ramsey Lodge, an old Department of Natural Resources fishing camp, at an area called Table Rock. Here, the North Pole Stream crashes and tumbles around large granite boulders, each forming a deep pool that can hold salmon during periods of low water. You can hear the roar of the stream crashing along its rocky path from the parking area. And from the stream's edge, you can hear the rocks on the streambed move with the force of the current. The moniker "Palisades" is appropriate for this majestic wilderness setting.

Directions: Drive west from Renous on Route 108 (Renous Highway) to McGraw Brook, a distance of approximately 25 km (15.5 mi). Turn north onto Little Southwest Road. Drive another 39 km (24 mi) to the Loggie Lodge turnoff. Drive out this road for approximately 6 km (3.7 mi) until reaching the sign for the Palisades and Ramsey Lodge. Drive a further 3 km (1.9 mi) to the parking area near Ramsey Lodge. This last section of road is rough and requires a truck or SUV.

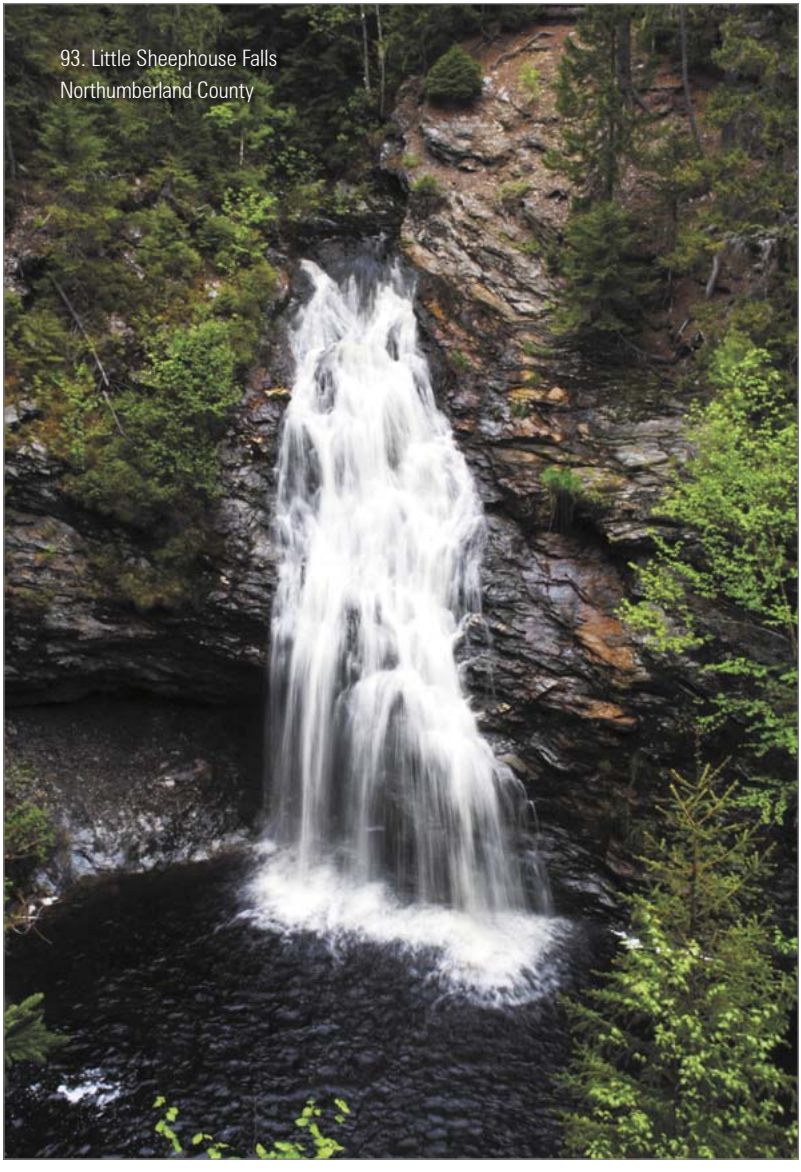


Trail: A short trail leads down to the falls from the parking area. There is a narrow boardwalk across a wet area just before the trail emerges near the old fishing camp. Follow the trail upstream to Table Rock and an awesome viewing area.

Nearby Waterfalls: Libbies Falls

91. Sawmill Creek Falls
Albert County

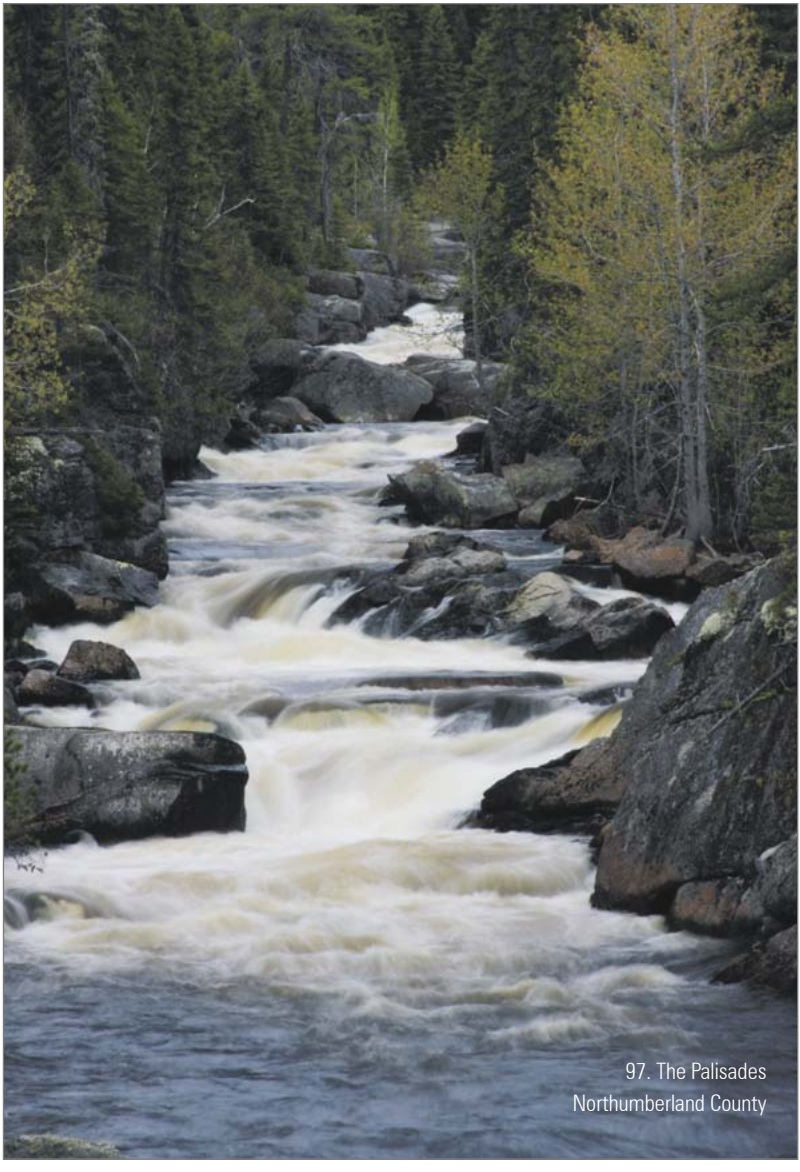
92. Memel Creek Falls
Albert County



93. Little Sheephouse Falls
Northumberland County

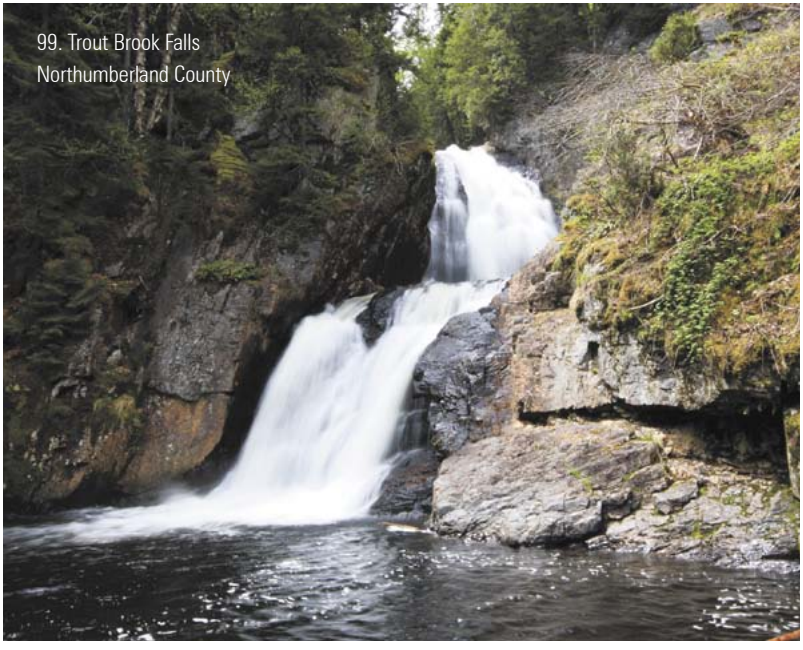
95. Proposal Falls
Northumberland County

96. Libbies Falls
Northumberland County



97. The Palisades
Northumberland County

98. Fall Brook Falls
York County



99. Trout Brook Falls
Northumberland County

98. Fall Brook Falls

Highly Recommended

York County

Rating: *****
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: 15 min
GPS: N 46° 35' 53.8"/W 066° 35' 25.4"
Map: p.47, Hayesville 21J/10
Property Ownership: private
Source: Fall Brook
Height: 30 m (98 ft)
Type: plunge

Site: Fall Brook Falls is reputed to be the highest waterfall in New Brunswick. Don't be fooled by the modest scale of Fall Brook as you follow the trail toward the waterfall. The brook may be small, but its 30 m (98 ft) drop impresses even those who don't normally enthuse about waterfalls. The sound of thundering water reverberates in the ravine's natural amphitheatre of bedrock like a symphony. The music of the falls drowns out other sounds along the path, while drifting mist keeps the area continually damp. If venturing to Fall Brook Falls earlier than June, be prepared to bushwhack. The steepness of the ravine usually means that the snowpack can remain until mid-June. At other times of year, the trail down to the falls, which features handrails to help navigate the outcrops, is an easy hike.

Directions: From Route 8 in Boiestown, take Route 625 toward Parker Ridge for about 4 km (2.5 mi). Turn right onto Bloomfield Road, crossing over the Southwest Miramichi River

98. Fall Brook Falls

98. Fall Brook Falls

toward Holtville. At the T-junction, follow County Line Road straight until you come to McKiel Gate into the Irving woodlands. Once you have registered and paid an access fee, the gatekeeper will give you further directions. Drive approximately 16 km (10 mi) on a logging road to Fall Brook bridge. Just before the bridge is an access road on your left. Depending on the condition of this road, you may have to park alongside the logging road and walk in from here.

Trail: If the access road is open and dry, you can drive all the way to the junction of the Southwest Miramichi and Fall Brook, but please note that the road is very steep near the end. There is a parking area just before the steep pitch. If you park here, simply walk down the gravel road to the trailhead. The trail leading to the bottom of the falls is well trodden and features handrails to assist with some of the outcrops.

Nearby Waterfalls: Trout Brook Falls

99. Trout Brook Falls (The Twins)

Highly Recommended

York County

Rating: *****
Difficulty: moderate-to-strenuous
Hiking Time: 45 min
GPS: N 46° 35' 06.3"/W 66° 35' 55.6"
SNB Map: p.47, Hayesville 21J/10
Property Ownership: private
Source: Trout Brook
Height: 14 m (46 ft)
Type: tiered

Site: Some folks know this waterfall as the Twins, but its official name is Trout Brook Falls. William Francis Ganong photographed it at the turn of the last century during one of his many excursions into the New Brunswick hinterlands, and his striking images can be viewed at the Provincial Archives at the University of New Brunswick. This particular Trout Brook (there are many) flows northeasterly from Trout Lake at the foot of Todd Mountain through a series of high hills, and then converges with the Southwest Miramichi upriver from Hayesville and Tugtown. The brook's stunning tiered falls is located a couple of km/mi up from the Southwest Miramichi River. The uppermost drop is 9 m (29 ft) and spills into a large basin surrounded by 20 m (66 ft) high cliffs. This basin then empties over a second 5 m (16 ft) waterfall into an equally large pool. From here, the brook continues on it path to the river. Stately pines surround the entire area, along with a mixed forest of hardwoods and balsam fir and cedar. The edges of the bottom pool are usually scattered with the remnants of trees pulverized by the force of the waterfall.

There is no easy way to get here. It is either an 11 km (6.8 mi) walk along the Southwest Miramichi River to the mouth of the brook and then up the brook to the falls, or a canoe trip from either Fall Brook or Sister Brook. However, the effort and planning involved is worth it. Trout Brook Falls is one of our finest waterfalls and a must-see for water-fallers.

Directions: From Route 8 in Boiestown, take Route 625 toward Parker Ridge for about 4 km (2.5 mi). Turn right onto Bloomfield Road, crossing over the Southwest Miramichi River

99. Trout Brook Falls

toward Holtville. At the T-junction, follow County Line Road straight until you come to McKiel Gate into the Irving woodlands. Once you have registered and paid an access fee, the gatekeeper will give you further directions. Drive approximately 16 km (10 mi) on a logging road to Fall Brook bridge. Just before the bridge is an access road on your left. Depending on the condition of this road, you may have to park alongside the logging road and carry your canoe in from here. If conditions are dry, you can possibly drive right down to the Southwest Miramichi River near the mouth of Fall Brook.

Trail: There is no established trail or access road to the waterfall. The easiest and most enjoyable way to reach it is to canoe down the Southwest Miramichi River, a distance of 1.5 km (1.0 mi) from Fall Brook to the mouth of Trout Brook, which is located on the opposite side of the river. Then hike 1 km (0.6 mi) up to the falls. This approach requires a canoe, two vehicles, and advanced planning to work out the logistics, not to mention a full day to spare. It is also possible to walk to the falls along the Southwest Miramichi River up from Tugtown, a distance of approximately 11 km (6.8 mi).

Nearby Waterfalls: Fall Brook Falls

100. Dunbar Falls

York County

Rating: **
Difficulty: easy
Hiking Time: 15 min
GPS: N 46° 8’ 40”/W 066° 37’ 26.2”
SNB Map: p.61, Burtts Corner 21J/02
Property Ownership: Crown land
Source: Dunbar Stream
Height: 3 m (10 ft)
Type: block

Site: Dunbar Falls is a favourite water-fall for many people in York County, especially those living in the Durham Bridge area. The stream flows into the Nashwaak River at Dunbar pool, a popular fishing location. At the waterfall, the entire stream drops over an edge about 3 m (10 ft) in height, like a mini Niagara Falls. Tinkettle

100. Dunbar Falls

Brook and Seymour Brook flow into the Dunbar several km/mi upstream, providing a year-round supply of water for the little falls. Over the past several years, developers have partitioned off property along the northern side of the stream, and houses are now being built. The construction has taken away some of the area's natural ambience, but it is still an attractive site and the short walk following the stream's edge is very nice, especially in summer.

Directions: From Fredericton, take Route 8 toward Boiestown, and continue past Durham Bridge on your right. This portion of Route 8 follows the Nashwaak River. Approximately 1 km (0.6 mi) past Durham Bridge, a stone bridge spans Dunbar Stream. There is parking on the left side of the road, just before the stone bridge where the trailhead is visible.

Trail: Near the stone bridge, a trail leads down to stream's edge. Follow this trail upstream for about 600 m (656 yd) to the waterfall. It's an easy trail in the summer, but can be soggy in the spring and autumn. Many small brooks cross the trail as they tumble down to join the stream, providing great opportunities for pictures.

The research for this book included the publications and web references on the waterfalls listed below. Several people interested in the natural history of our province also provided information. Folks working with the Department of Natural Resources as well as information afforded by the internet provided information about several waterfalls.

A valuable source of information has been my website, wwww.waterfallsnewbrunswick.ca. Through the site waterfall enthusiasts have provided information on favourite waterfalls such as Falls Brook Falls in Madawaska County and Jennings Falls in Carleton County.

It can be safely stated that there is no one single compendium of information on this topic. This publication is the first of its kind.

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